

A
V I E W
O F
SOCIETY AND MANNERS
I N
HIGH AND LOW LIFE;
BEING THE
A D V E N T U R E S
I N
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND,
WALES, FRANCE, &c.
O F
MR. G. PARKER.
IN WHICH IS COMPRISED A
HISTORY OF THE STAGE ITINERANT.

Here each may see his Beauty or Defect,
And, by Reflection, what's amiss correct.

V O L. II.

L O N D O N:
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,
M.DCC.LXXXI,

CIVIL
OF
SOCIETY AND MANNERS

HIGH AND LOW LIFE
ADVANTAGES



Mrs. G. K. R.

THE STAGE

ROYAL
FOR THE
AND

DATE

FILE

A

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR

M. J. J.

C O N T E N T S

O F T H E

S E C O N D V O L U M E.

CHAP. I. *Address. Reasons of going to
France. Dunkirk. Inn there. Com-
pany in that Town. Account of Cha-
racters* Page 1

PLACE-SELLERS,	18
QUEER BAIL,	20
SHAM LAWYERS,	24
QUEER BIT-MAKER,	26
SWINDLERS,	28
THE MACE,	34
ROYAL SCAMP,	36
FOOT SCAMP,	39
KEN CRACKERS,	ibid.
DAISY KICKERS,	ibid.
FIDLUM BEN,	54
A COMPOSITION-BARBER,	ibid.

CHAUNTER

C O N T E N T S.

CHAUNTER CULLS,	58
RED SAIL-YARD DOCKERS,	59
KIDDY-NIPPERS,	62
BLUE-PIGEON FLYER,	63
CARRIER PIGEONS,	64
JIBBER <small>THE</small> KIBBER,	67
JIGGER-DUBBER,	69
BODY-SNATCHERS,	70
THE KNUCKLE,	73
STOOP-NAPPERS,	74
SHOVE-TUMRILL,	ibid.
SCROBEY,	ibid.
NAP THE TEIZF,	ibid.
MORNING SNEAK,	75
EVENING SNEAK,	ibid.
UPRIGHT SNEAK,	ibid.
LUMPERS,	78
THE PINCH,	ibid.
HOOK AND SNIVEY,	79
LITTLE SNAKES-MAN,	82
SNITCHERS,	83
MADGE-CULLS,	85
PRAD BORROWERS,	88
MONEY-LENDERS,	89
FORTUNE	

C O N T E N T S.

FORTUNE HUNTERS,	95
THE KNOWING LANDLORD,	116
CRIMP SHAM GOVERNOR,	120
RUM SNOOSERS,	124
QUEER ROOSTER,	126
THE RUSH,	127
SQUIRREL HUNTING,	ibid.
PLAYER QUEER-CHECKERS,	128
FIRE PRIGGERS,	131
PETERERS,	132
STAR THE GLAZE,	137
LIFTERS,	138
DINING-ROOM POST,	139
DINING-ROOM JUMP,	ibid.
THE FLOATING ACADEMY,	141
READER MERCHANTS,	142
LULLY PRIGGERS,	144
RESURRECTION RIG,	ibid.
TOLLIBAN RIG,	146
TRAPS,	148
DOBIN RIG,	149
THE RUM DRAG,	151
HIGH GAGGERS,	154
LOW GAGGERS,	ibid.
SHAM	

CONTENTS.

SHAM LEGGERS,	158
THE DUFF,	ibid.
WHISPERING DUDDERS,	ibid.
BLEATING RIG,	162
CHOSEN PELLs,	163
FLYING PORTER,	164
THE FAWNEY RIG,	166
THE RUNNING SNAVEL,	168
LEVANTERS,	ibid.
CROCUSSING RIG,	171
ACADEMY BUZ-NAPPERS,	173
DINGERS,	174
RUM MIZZLERS,	176
CLINK RIG,	ibid.
FOX THE CULL,	177
KID RIG,	ibid.
TICK, BIT, AND SACK-DIVER,	178
RUNNING GLAZIER,	172

CHAP. II. *Go to Bergs. Lisse. Dog-
Ordinary there. Go to Paris.* 182

CHAP. III. *French Dress. Horse-Race.
Anecdote. Account of Paris. Re-
marks on Travellers.* 190

CHAP.

CONTENTS.

- CHAP. IV. *Get Money from my Father. Dress à-la-François. Versailles. The King. The Queen. King of France's Coronation Oath. Character of the Emperor. Lodgings. Ordinaries.* 196
- CHAP. V. *A Review. Comparison of Parisian and English Police. Execution.* 203
- CHAP. VI. *Reasons for not performing at Paris: Sell all my Things. Apply for and get my Pass. Meet a Gentleman at the Coffee-House. Spend the Day with, and obtain some Money from him.* 216
- CHAP. VII. *Remarks on France.* 223
- CHAP. VIII. *Quit Paris. Taken ill.* 227
- CHAP. IX. *Boulogne, &c. Receive a Remittance. A Character.* 234

CONTENTS.

CHAP. X. *Live upon the G—. Draw upon England for Money. Bill returned. Perform with the French Comedians. Epigram on it.* 239

CHAP. XI. *Application to make a House. Verses sent me with a Leg of Mutton. More Verses on my proposed Exhibition.* 245

CHAP. XII. *Perform. Go to Calais; thence to Dover. Go to my Father's. Receive Money from him. Reasons for again going an Adventurer.* 253

CHAP. XIII. *Go to Bristol. To Honiton. Character of People at Honiton. To Exeter. Ill Success there. Tonnets. Saffron-Walden. Liverpool. Verses on that Place. Manchester. Buxton. London. Conclusion.* 260

VIEW OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS

A
VIEW
OF
SOCIETY and MANNERS
IN
HIGH and LOW LIFE, &c.

C H A P. I.

Address. Reasons of going to France.—

*Dunkirk.—Inn there. Company in that
Town. Account of Characters.*

READER, if I have not yet given
you much of the airy fancies and
straw-built castles of Imagination; if I
have not yet led you into the haunts of
Fashion, or shewed you the habits of

VOL. II.

B

Grandeur,

2 VIEW OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS

Grandeur, censure me not, but censure my fortune, which had excluded me from these mansions of imaginary bliss, or those palaces of real pleasure.—A fairer prospect now opens to us; and FRANCE, the kingdom of congées, the region of smiles, the seat of pleasure, and the court of delights, opens upon us its hoard of pleasures. Yet before we can be admitted to them, we must pass through some pains; for Dunkirk bars our passage.

“WHAT the deuce! says my reader, “are we again to be disappointed, and to “be again detained in England?”—No such thing! I am on full post for Paris.—“For what purpose, pray you?”—Why, having read my Lectures almost all thro’ ENGLAND; as you will see, if you look at my First Volume and your Map; and being desirous of breaking fresh ground,

ground, I determined, as PISTOL says, to *depatriate*.

I took down the map of Europe. I considered, I paused, I pondered.—The remote parts exceeded my finances.—IRELAND at first presented itself; but besides that they have no money, I had been there already; and as to SCOTLAND, exclusive of *their* being unwilling to part with the little money they have, I had been there too. FRANCE then stood next to me; and it promised to a man whose knowledge of Characters was derived more from theatrical than historical or geographic commentaries, a plentiful crop of profit and pleasure. For what less could he, whose view was to entertain and improve, than have hopes to meet with protection,

“When he saw sprightly France,

“That nation so gay;

“Where they sing and they dance

“All their sorrows away.”

4 VIEW OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS

But where had I money for such an excursion? My readers have not unfrequently, in the course of the preceding volume, beheld me sustained through perils and in difficulties by the tenderness of a parent, and the friendship of a brother and sister. These benevolent channels were once more opened upon me; and what their tenderness had dispensed, I determined not to lavish, but to sow with it in France seed that should bring forth an hundred fold.—Whether I was just in my imagination or not, is not to be here related. It is enough for me to tell, that on the 30th day of November, 1776, I arrived at Mr. THOMAS OKELY's, the sign of the WHITE HART in DUNKIRK, FRENCH FLANDERS.

THIS house is distinguished by the name of the ENGLISH HOUSE; but why, it is impossible to conceive. In England our

inns have every convenience that can render the traveller easy and happy, united to cleanliness and attention.— Here all was the contrary; for in the best room, to which I was introduced as *un Cavalier Anglois*, out of six chairs that graced it, only one had an apology for a bottom. I had ordered dinner, which was quickly brought up, and this best chair was set for me; but I was soon thro' the bottom, and dined in part *à la Turc*, and in part European; for I neither sat on the ground entirely, nor on my chair. I walked out shortly after, and was surpris'd to see a number of those abandoned Characters whose infamy and villainy had expelled them their own country, congregated here in knots together, boasting of their infamy, and divulging their crimes, as if vice had no shame.

6 VIEW OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS

IN my situation of life, it has not been my business to examine the characters of my company nicely : that happy scrutiny belongs to those whose wealth or good fortune places them so as to make that cautious selection. My business was to get footing where I could, and to advantage myself by that footing.

THE natural bent of my mind made me not unacceptable ; and a happy knack of conversation, interlarded with many an agreeable story, furthered my welcome. The stories of these several Heroes were by degrees severally communicated to me ; their arts, their stratagems, and their modes of executing them, were laid before me ; and I think I cannot do a more essential service to the Public than to repeat them. Let me, however, caution the Reader who may expect the narrative of men's lives, that my story will

will contain only their schemes; for my wish is the prevention of crimes.

It may be unnecessary here to acquaint the reader who has read so much of my life, which is an unreserved account of every part of it, that I have not at any time, except to gratify curiosity, or indulge the tenderneſſes of friendſhip, ever had the key of a priſon turned on me; nor need it be neceſſary to inform him who delights not in low dialogue and mean occurrences, that he had better paſs over ſome pages, to where he will find me on my road to Paris: but the man whoſe wiſh is to avoid or ſuppreſs villainy, I invite to bear me company, whiſt I deſcribe and explain the following Characters:

PLACE-SELLERS,
QUEER BAIL,
SHAM LAWYERS,
QUEER BIT-MAKER,

B 4

SWINDLERS,

8 VIEW OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS

SWINDLERS,
THE MACE,
ROYAL SCAMP,
FOOT SCAMP,
KEN CRACKERS,
DAISY KICKERS,
FIDLUM BEN,
A COMPOSITION-BARBER,
CHAUNTER CULLS,
RED SAIL-YARD DOCKERS,
KIDDY-NIPPERS,
BLUE-PIGEON FLYERS,
CARRIER-PIGEONS,
JIBBER THE KIBBER,
JIGGER-DUBBERS,
BODY-SNATCHERS,
THE KNUCKLE,
STOOP-NAPPERS,
MORNING SNEAK,
EVENING SNEAK,
UPRIGHT SNEAK,
LUMPERS,
THE PINCH,
HOOK AND SNIVY,
LITTLE SNAKES-MAN,
SNITCHERS,

SNITCHERS,
MADGE-CULLS,
PRAD BORROWERS,
MONEY-LENDERS,
FORTUNE HUNTERS,
CRIMP SHAM GOVERNOR,
RUM SNOOSERS,
QUEER ROOSTERS,
THE RUSH,
PLAYER-QUEER-CHECKERS,
FIRE PRIGGERS,
PETERERS,
STAR ^{THE} GLAZE,
LIFTERS,
DINING-ROOM POST,
DINING-ROOM JUMP,
THE FLOATING ACADEMY,
READER MERCHANTS,
LULLY PRIGGERS,
RESURRECTION RIG,
TOLLIBAN RIG,
DOBIN RIG,
THE RUM DRAG,
HIGH GAGGERS,
LOW GAGGERS,
SHAM LEGGERS,

THE DUFF,
 WHISPERING DUDDERS,
 BLEATING RIG,
 CHOSEN PELLs,
 FLYING PORTERS,
 THE FAWNY RIG,
 MOUNTERS,
 THE RUNNING SNAVEL,
 LEVANTERS,
 CROCUSING RIG,
 ACADEMY BUZ-NAPPERS,
 DINGERS,
 RUM-MIZZLERS,
 CLINK RIG,
 FOXING THE CULL,
 KID RIG,
 SHOVE TUMRILL,
 THE SCROVEY,
 TEIZE NAPPERS, &c.

And first for the

PLACE-SELLERS.

THIS profession requires at once considerable knowledge, and great cleverness.

ness. An acquaintance with the persons of those who fill the principal departments of the State, is absolutely necessary to be—at least assumed; and such an appearance and address as to make a salute be readily returned by those of the Nobility whom accident or design may bring across the practitioner.

AT the head of this profession was Mr. D——. To “that bad eminence” he was raised by the uncommon greatness of his abilities. He was tried at Guildhall Westminster, and sentenced to improve as a pupil in Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL’s *Floating Academy* for five years.

HAD the genius of this Gentleman been employed in the pursuits of virtuous as ably as it has been perverted to vicious attainments, it is not to be doubted that he would have been an ornament to his Country and to Society. He is a native of Ireland, and his uncle, who is

now living, is a man of considerable property there. He was sent at a very early period of life to an Irish College at Douay, in French Flanders, where he gave such marks of the superiority of his genius and the eminence of his abilities, as procured him very honourable testimonies from the Head of the College; and some productions of his obtained even the notice of the great VOLTAIRE.

SUCH distinctions were too great to be borne by a soul of so fiery a nature. His father's allowance was unlimited, in consequence of the character of his son; and, induced by his requests and representations, he permitted his going to an Academy at Paris.

THERE, instead of continuing his studies, he launched into all the pleasures of the most fashionable circles; women

women and wine excluded books, and Philosophy was postponed for the study of the *Ton*.

THE change in his conduct reached his father's ears, and his indulgence was discontinued.—His remittances being stopped, he was constrained to quit Paris *à-la-sourdine*. He returned to his native country, where he was received as the penitent Prodigal is in the Scripture; and his father was seduced by those representations which have been since able to seduce so many others, to fit him for, and send him to London, where he expected to advance himself.

In this Metropolis he renewed some of those acquaintance he had made at Paris, and extended his intimacies by those qualifications which so eminently fitted him for polite society: and
by

14 VIEW OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS

by all these means he became qualified for that character he chose to move in.

His success in it was at once too notorious and too unfortunate to require further comment.—It is to be hoped his studies in the School of Affliction may yet turn his talents to the use of that Society from which his guilt has for a while excluded him; and it is alike to be hoped, that Society will forget those crimes, and, considering them expiated by the punishment he has undergone, will receive into the Community a Member whose repentance may make him an ornament to it.

AMONG those who have claimed a distinction in this line, Mrs. GRAVES has a peculiar eminence. She shone in that sphere with a particular radiance, by contriving to deceive a man of the
first

first distinction for abilities as well as fashion; and by deceiving him, and drawing him in to pay several visits to her in hopes of procuring a sum of money, she likewise contrived to deceive her numerous expectants. Her lodgings have been as various as they were elegant, and by means of them and some art, she has had the cunning to dupe Credulity, in spite of the terrors of the Law. The many risques she ran, however, at length induced her to quit a trade in which she had become too notorious to continue it with impunity.

BUT above others, a Mr. W— is remarkable by the infamy of his conduct. Destitute of parts, person, and abilities, he had the effrontery, shall I call it?—no, the inhumanity, to visit the unfortunate who were condemned to death, and deceive them with the hopes of pardon.

By

16 VIEW OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS

By means so detestable he has extracted from the friends of the unfortunate condemned, a bribe to obtain mercy, while he has lured the wretched on with hopes of life, and deprived them of attending to that futurity which should alone have engrossed their thoughts.

HE did not confine his disposition for deceit within the boundaries of a prison, but was at length caught by means of a Gentleman, whom he intended to delude by a place which he advertised. It was in the Customs, as he informed the Gentleman; who, agreeably to his directions, paid down the one-half of the purchase-money, and was to pay the residue on the succeeding day, when the writings were to be delivered to him by Mr. W——.

WHEN

WHEN the succeeding day came, Mr. W—— had decamped. But the Gentleman was not to be tricked by his clopement. He applied to the Police in Bow-street, by whose activity and diligence Mr. W—— obtained a place for three years in the same Academy with Mr. D——.

To those who are desirous of investing their money in purchasing a place, such examples will serve as a warning. Fraud is generally to be feared from those who will dare to advertise their favours; and instead of assisting in gliding smoothly along the down-hill of life, they take away the stays which would have served to assist to step over some of those ruggednesses which old age has placed in the passage.

To

To be secure from deceit, no money ought to be advanced upon any account previous to the completion of the bargain, by the being nominated to the employment; and this nomination must be ascertained by official information, and not from being put in possession of parchment-commissions or stamped warrants. These have been frequently counterfeited, and it is but a small satisfaction to see the deceiver suffer the punishment incurred by his villainy.

Your early inquiries should be directed to the private houses of men in eminent situations in public affairs, and to their private and domestic connexions; for it is an old observation of a French writer, "That no man is a Hero to his *Kalet-de-Chambre*." The same remark may be

be made with regard to the secrecy of a Minister. He who is *close as oak* to the world in the Senate or the Council, shall be communicative in his Dressing-Room. The servant of a Minister then can very often give you more genuine information than twenty of the advertising Place-sellers, at a tythe of the expence.

If the great Man has a favourite Mistress, there are ways of acquiring her interest with him; and a *douceur* properly applied has worked miracles. In such a case, secrecy must not only be promised, but inevitably preserved. However, even there, the *douceur* ought not to precede the employment.

Q U E E R-

QUEER BAIL.

OF this Character some may be found in every rank of life, and it is no small disgrace to the Legislature that no suppression is attempted to an evil of so gross a magnitude. If the humanity of Lord BEAUCHAMP extends liberty to the Debtor, ought not the policy of some other Member of Parliament to secure property to the Creditor? For what security can there be in a situation of affairs where the hardiness of a villain, who never was worth a thousand farthings, will swear himself worth a thousand pounds, to become bail for a person who has no intention of payment? The examination of the Counsel who oppose the Bail is frequently rendered futile and vain by the determined artifice of the hardened rascal, who is prepared to evade every question, and mock every inquiry.

ONE

ONE of these gentry was lately demanded what property he possessed, and where it lay? — He replied, “He was
 “ what the vulgar called an Usurer, and
 “ his money lay out in small sums in several hands, to all of whom he was bound
 “ to secrecy.” He then appealed to the Judge, if he thought that it would be proper for him to divulge the names of those who thus confided in him, as he might by a glance of his eye, perhaps, at that moment see many of his Debtors in Court. — His Lordship did not feel the design; but said, it would be wrong to extract such secrets from him; and ordered the bail to be taken.

BUT above all other denominations, the Jews are the most ready and determined. You see them upon every occasion, equally ready to bail for trifles or for thousands, and

and equally unable to pay. Houndsditch and Duke's - Place furnish the King's - Bench and Old - Bailey with Jewish geniuses ready for all cases.

A JEW was lately examined, in order to *justify bail* in the King's-Bench. The Counsel demanded, " what street he " lived in, and what shop he kept ?" He replied, "Houndsditch ; but he kept no shop." " How was his property vested ?" " In monies." " Where is it vested ?" " I have it about me." He then pulled out a small pocket-book, which handing to one of the Judges, he said, " If " your Lordship will take the *troubles*, " (for I don't want to *trouble* your Lordship or the Court) to open dat book, " you'll find I have properties enough." — His Lordship opened the pocket-book, and finding in it Bank-bills to the amount of three or four thousand pounds, ordered

dered the Bail to be taken. MOSES at his going out of Court, meets another Brother-Jew, to whom he returns the pocket-book, and so the Bail is justified; and is what is called *Jew-Bail*.

BUT there is another set of *Queer Bail*, who, as they are equally common, are also equally formidable, and who are distinguished by the name of MOUNTERS. They are so denominated from the party's borrowing the clothes which he wears when he goes to give Bail. There are houses which lett out wigs and coats for this purpose; the wigs are well-powdered, and the coats large to button up to the chin. *Mounted* in this tradesman-like manner, these Bail are brought to the Court. The Judge demands where they live, to which a ready and true reply is given. He enquires their trade. The one keeps a Shoe-warehouse, and the other

24 VIEW OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS

other is a Grocer. They swear themselves worth forty pounds, and the Bail is taken ; though the one sells old shoes in a bulk, and the other is what is called a Green-grocer who lives in a cellar, the whole of whose stock in trade is no more than a gallon of sand, two or three birch-brooms, and a bunch of turnips.

SHAM-LAWYERS.

THE most iniquitous, fraudulent, and daring of the cunning and tricking of this profession, are not so injurious to Society as the pretenders to this profession. The former ruin you by too much, and the latter by too little knowledge ; the one, by choosing the intricacies and meanders instead of the plain paths chalked out by the law ; the other, by knowing no path at all.

SHAM-

SHAM-LAWYERS are ignorant, assuming, and pretending fellows, who, from having *overlooked*, for it cannot be called *looking over*, a few of the most trifling and worthless of the professional books, (for their original education precluded them from looking over those solid institutional authors which the knowledge of the law demands) pretend to the character of a Lawyer. BURN'S Justice, CUNNINGHAM or JACOB'S Law Dictionary form the extent of their reading; and from the want of a foundation of legal knowledge, even these to them are unintelligible. From these they acquire a few of the tricks and a few more of the phrases of the Law, set up in the profession, and assume the chair of the adviser. The consequence of their counsel is ruin to the credulous, who, confiding in it, endeavour to acquire by fraud and chi-

cane what honest and fair means never fail to attain. The loss of their cause is followed by the loss of credit, a failure in trade, flying their residence, or spending the residue of life in a prison ; and all because they preferred the advice of pettyfogging fools, or ignorant rogues, to that of the regular and established men of profession ; and at a greater expence than what *they* charge, whose bills of costs are ascertained and adjusted by a regular officer ; while these counterfeiting gentry, having no stated or fixed rule, endeavour to extract your money by any means.

QUEER BIT-MAKERS

IS a cant word for Coiner. Tho' some of the manufacturing towns have undergone the opprobrium of this guilt, yet there is no place where this crime has been carried on with greater success or security than in London and its environs.

CUSTOM had made Coining such a *property of ease and safety* to these gentry, in those places where they inhabited, that the QUEER BIT-MAKER, like other industrious men, took orders for a barrel of counterfeit half-pence, fifty pounds-worth of * NEDS and *Half* NEDS, and would sell you a yard of † *Queer-Bit*, with the same facility that a Publican sells a quart, pint, or half pint of beer; nay, so hardy have they been at times, as to sell their money so hot from the crucible as almost to burn your fingers.

THIS Profession has however, from the vigilance, activity, and care of Mr. CLARKE, of Bow-street Office, met with such a check as to be almost suppressed in London and its vicinage; and it is to be hoped that a continuation of the same

* Guineas and Half Guineas.

† Bad money.

care, together with the terrors of the capital punishment which that crime undergoes, and which, once detected, rarely meets with Royal Clemency, may yet farther suppress, if not entirely eradicate it.

S W I N D L E R S.

THIS term is derived from the German, in which language SCHWINDEL signifies merely to cheat. It was introduced into use in this Country about the end of the last German war, by means of that converseance which many of the lower class of our countrymen had with the fraudulent and deceitful in Germany, and a number of Jews who set up the business about the year 1762. It was at first a cant term, and used to signify the obtaining of goods, credit, or money, upon feigned notes, or other false pretences. It has since had a legislative adoption, being parliamenterarily recognized by an Act

for the prevention of it; and *swindle*, therein, is made to signify the same thing in Law-language which it did in Cant, or Flash dialogue.

To describe the whole of the artifices, schemes, and crimes, of these detested harpies, would exceed the boundaries which I have prescribed to myself; I shall therefore only endeavour to give the best general description in my power of them, leaving the multifarious branches into which this villainy divides itself to some other person or opportunity to describe.

It was in its meridian of glory about ten or eleven years ago, when the notorious Mr. B—— was Generalissimo. Since that time the profession has somewhat declined, notwithstanding that numbers of Jews from Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Scheldam, who, hearing of

the profits, and contemning the danger of the profession, have settled in this Country.

THE hanging of B——, by a rigorous explanation of the Law against Forgery; the sentencing some more to be * *crapped*; others to *lump the Lighter*†; and others to ‡ *nap the Stoop*; have checked the most audacious and glaring parts of Swindling; but it is and will nevertheless be practised, if men will not endeavour to distinguish the Gentleman from the Sharper, the Tradesman from the Swindler, and the Merchant from the Jew.

OF this last class the following was, and I fear is, the mode of practising the Swindling Art:

* Crapped—hanged.

† Lump the Lighter—transported.

‡ Nap the Stoop—pilloried.

THREE

THREE or four Jews hired a large house in the City, with a gate-way in the middle, and a crane near it, accompanied with small warehouses, in which are a number of casks filled with sand; likewise a great many large sugar-loaves in appearance, which are only clay done up in blue paper; but corded and made up so nicely, that no eye, however practised, can distinguish them from real ones without unpacking.

AN elegant accompting-house is furnished out with the proper apparatus of apparent waste-books, journals, and ledgers; a number of large books stuck up in proper niches; and three or four Clerks seemingly busily employed with bills of parcels before them. The books are bought at Sales, as waste-paper; and from their appearance seem old and full of business. The

Clerks are a set of Jews who are privy to the scheme, and equally ready at fraud as their Masters.

A DINING-ROOM elegantly furnished upon * *the Mace* receives you, whenever it is necessary to admit your visits; a black servant opens the street-door to you; and the foot of the stair-case presents furtouts, boots, livery-cloaths, a large blue coat with a yellow cape, and other articles which opulent trade arrays its servants with.

IN this knowing, thieving, but merchant-like look they commence trade. One sets off for Manchester to buy velvets, fustians, cottons, &c.; another to Birmingham and Sheffield, to buy hardware, plated goods, &c.; and a third, perhaps to Chester, to purchase Irish linens.

* For the Mace, see p. 34.

THE amount of whatever is bought on 'this first journey, they draw upon the *Firm* of their own House for; and before the goods are packed up and sent, the Bills are honoured and paid.

ON their second or third journey, their punctuality being now established, they want a large assortment for exportation, and credit for one, two, and three months. The goods are chosen, packed up, and sent to their associates in London, where they are disposed of twenty or thirty per cent. cheaper than the prime cost they had bargained for; nay, sometimes cheaper by many degrees than their prices with the first vender.

THE Bills which were made payable at a month become due, and are noted and protested; the second month's Bills fall due, the *House* has stopped pay-

C 5

ment.

ment, and the Owners are Bankrupts. By the time the third month's Bills are due, the Docket is struck, the Assignees are chosen, and not six-pence in the pound is remaining for the Creditors.

PETITIONS are ineffectually presented to the Chancellor, for a number of unjust creditors of the same profession and persuasion over swear the just ones; and by exceeding them in number and value, the House obtains its certificate, and has again the power of Swindling.

THE MACE

IS a man who goes to any capital tradesman (a watchmaker for instance) in an elegant *vis-à-vis*, with two or three servants behind it. He tells the watchmaker, that he lives in some one of the principal squares, or one of the fashionable streets; that my Lord —, or the Duke of —, or some man of fashion has recom-

recommended the Trade good workman; and that he wants some article in his way; for instance, a horizontal repeater, capp'd and jewell'd, and that it must be done immediately: in the mean time he wants the loan of a watch until his own shall be made. A number are shewn him to make a choice of.—He borrows one and steals another, so the tradesman is two watches out of pocket.

THE same conduct is used with regard to furniture, &c. which being sent to the *Gentleman's* house, are moved immediately to another, and sold for half value.

THE greatest man in this way is the famous Mr. J——.

ROYAL SCAMP

IS the term appropriated to those Highwaymen who rob without using ill; they never shoot or maim; they ride good horses; never rob trade's-people, nor any person but those whom they imagine to be uninjured by depriving them of their purse, &c.

AN instance of the humanity of those who go on the *Royal Scamp* may be not improperly adduced here.

THE celebrated HAWKE, who was as well known for his generosity as for his intrepidity, being one day out upon the *scamp*, saw a man lamenting very loudly, and apparently very much distressed; the man was evidently very poor.

HAWKE'S

HAWKE's curiosity was excited by his appearance, and he demanded of the poor man, what had happened to him; when he received for answer, that two foot-pads had attacked, robbed him of what money he had, and in part stripped him.

HAWKE, who would not himself have hesitated to have robbed a Peer of a thousand pounds, felt an abhorrence of the meanness of those who risked their lives for paltry considerations; demanded of the man if he had courage enough to fight, if he had arms? to which the other replying he would, he ordered the poor man to mount behind him, and that they would pursue the thieves.

THEY soon found the route they had taken, and very soon after came up to them;

them; when HAWKE alighted, put a pistol into the hand of his companion, and ordered him to go up and rob the foot-pads, in which he would assist him. The poor man, stimulated at once by necessity and revenge, obeyed the word of command and the impulse of resentment; and found himself reimbursed in the whole of his own losses, with an addition of some of the spoils of the foot-pads.

HAWKE then took his companion up again, and having given the foot-pads a severe reproof, carried him back to very near his own home. This is an instance of Humanity in a highway-man not unworthy of commemoration; as, should this Book come across any of the gentry on the *scamp lay*, it would teach them to emulate perhaps the only virtue which the viciousness of
their

their lives leaves in their reach ; I mean, to spare the poor, and to be merciful to those who are not able to suffer their depredations.

FOOT SCAMP.

MEN not having horses, who are on the *Foot-pad Rig*, but whose behaviour is correspondent with that of those who are on the *Royal Scamp*.

KEN-CRACKERS.

A TERM for House-Breakers, or people who get down chimneys, break open windows, get over walls, muffle spring-bells, &c.

DAISY-KICKERS

ARE Hostlers belonging to large inns; and are known to each other by this

40 VIEW OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS

this name. You may often hear them ask each other, "When did you sell your "Daify-Kicker, or Grogham?" Daify-Kicker and Grogham being likewise cant for a horse.

IN order to bring this Character to my reader's acquaintance, I shall use the vehicle of dialogue, but must preface it with a few introductory lines.

It has been a custom, latterly, for Landlords of Inns to lett their stables to their Hostlers, while they themselves carried on the business of the Inn. A landlord on the Suffex road, who had lost by dragoon horses, and by hay and corn, in the course of six years, near seven hundred pounds, determined to lett his stables, and accordingly advertised for a man capable of taking care of them. A Yorkshireman applied, who
agreed

agreed on a hundred a-year rent, to buy his own hay and corn, to act as head-hofter himself, to keep an under-hofter, and pay the rent quarterly.

IN a few years the Landlord accumulated a fortune by the Inn, and the Hofter by the ftables. One night, when the customers, fervants, and family were all a-bed, the landlord and hofter excepted, the landlord called the hofter into the bar, made a bowl of punch, and defired him to fit down, when the following curious dialogue took place.

LANDLORD. I intend to retire, Hofter, and to lett my inn, as I have got a fufficient fortune.

HOSTLER. It makes no difference to me, Sir; I have got a fortune too, and fhall quit the ftables at the next quarter.

LAND. A fortune ! Why then you must have made it in a very extraordinary manner ; for when I had the stables in my own hands, I lost much above a hundred a-year by them.

Host. That may be, but I have got above two hundred a-year by them.

LAND. Then you must have had a very secret method of robbing my customers ?

Host. I believe you never had any complaint against me of shortness of measure, impertinence to gentlemen, &c.

LAND. I can't say I ever had ; but at the same time I am pretty certain that they have been robbed.

Host.

HOST. Why, Sir, there are secrets in every man's business;—in yours as a Landlord, as well as mine as an Hostler.

LAND. To be sure, there are secrets in every profession; so let's finish the bowl, and make another.—And now, Hostler, can't you tell me how you have *done 'em over*?

HOST. Why yes, Sir, I could; — and, to be fair with you, if you tell me how you have robb'd them *within*, I'll tell you how I robb'd them *without* doors.

LAND. With all my heart;—so we'll finish this and make another bowl.—Come, Hostler, you begin.

LAND.

44 VIEW OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS

HOST. Why then, Sir, in the first place, I have got a great deal of money among *Riders* *.

LAND. How can that be? — They are in general very good to their horses, know the value of a good horse, and see them fed themselves.

HOST. Yes, Sir, I know all that; but my way of dealing with them is a little particular: for instance—A Rider enters the yard of a large inn, and calls “Hostler!”—The hostler comes hat

* Men who go round the country with samples of goods, and bargain with Chapmen for parcels on account of some eminent Tradesman in London.

in

in hand.—“Put my horse into a good
 “stable, clean him well, and I’ll come
 “out and see him fed myself.”---Very
 well.---Now the Rider being at a gen-
 teel inn, and being a genteel man him-
 self, rather than sup alone, he asks the
 Landlord and Landlady whether he
 can be permitted to sup with them.---
 They answer, “By all means; we shall
 “be glad of your company; we are
 “just going to supper in the bar;---
 “please to walk in.”—The hostler is all
 this time upon the *look-out*;—such as
 peeping in at the window of the bar, &c.
 —The moment he finds you seated and
 helped to the leg or wing of a fowl, and
 by the time you have swallowed a
 mouthful or two, he opens the door of
 the bar, looks the Rider full in the face,
 tells him he has cleaned his horse,
 and wants to know what corn he would
 choose to have given to him.—He see-
 ing

ing the hostler a good-looking man, and not suspecting that he would cheat his horse, and on the other hand being unwilling to be thought guilty of ill-manners in rising from table, orders him such a quantity of oats.---But his horse, I am sorry to say it, has neither oat nor bean that night.---Just before the Rider retires to bed, he goes into the stable to see that his horse has been well-littered, &c. and asks how he eat his corn.---The hostler replies, "Very well; and all appears very well;" so to bed goes Master Rider.---The hostler knows the very chamber he lies in; and the moment he finds his candle put out or brought away, then my Genius bridles the Rider's horse, puts a pack-saddle on him, leads him out of a door into a back lane, mounts him, rides him twelve or fourteen miles, brings home three half-ankers of smuggled brandy or bags of tea upon him,

him, puts him in the stable and cleans him.

—The Rider rises, orders his horse, bill for corn, &c. --- The Bill paid, and the hostler given sixpence to, --- just before he mounts, the hostler asks where he breakfasts, and is answered, “at such an Inn.”

--- The hostler directly replies, he is going near there to buy hay and corn for his master; which is only an excuse for his being seen there. --- By the time the Rider has ridden five or six miles, his horse, by the usage he has met with, is scarce able to crawl, and with much difficulty reaches the inn. — When dismounted, the horse stands trembling, or perhaps drops down.

--- At the same time, who rides up the yard but the hostler from the inn whence the Rider has just parted, who now is set upon by two thieves of *Daisy-Kickers*, and a *dead plant* is made upon him. ---

He asks his old hostler, “how his horse took his feed last night;” and is answered, “No horse could eat better
“ in

48 VIEW OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS

“ in the world.” —The Rider then says, “ he is at a loss how to proceed on his journey ; what can he do ?—he gave eight - and - twenty guineas for this horse at BEVER’s, LANGHORNE’s, or TATTERSALL’s.” — The hostler then says, “ he has a choice nag or *Daisy-kicker* to sell or swap.” --The Rider desires to see him. — The hostler goes into the stable, puts a little ginger under his horse’s tail, brings him out, snaps his whip, trots him up and down the yard, striking fire from the pavement—*Cock-Tail*, &c. and then begins to patter away —

“ THERE’s a horse, truly good, and well made.”

“ THERE’s the appearance of a fine woman ! broad breast, round hips, and long neck.”

“ THERE’s the countenance, intrepidity, and fire of a lion.”

“ THERE’s

“ THERE’S the eye, joint, and nostril
“ of an ox.”

“ THERE’S the nose, gentleness, and
“ patience of a lamb.”

“ THERE’S the strength, constancy,
“ and foot of a mule.”

“ THERE’S the hair, head, and leg of
“ a deer.”

“ THERE’S the throat, neck, and
“ hearing of a wolf.”

“ THERE’S the ear, brush, and trot of
“ a fox.”

“ THERE’S the memory, sight, and
“ turning of a serpent.”

“ THERE’S the running, suppleness,
“ and innocence of a hare.”

After the Rider has stood all this *Gam-*
mon and *Patter*, he asks the hostler what
he shall give to boot betwixt their
horses.—The hostler says, “ tho’ the
“ Rider’s horse is not much better than

“ dead, yet he will have only ten guineas as boot.”—He is bid eight.—The bargain is struck; the money paid; and the Rider is now eight guineas out of pocket, and his own horse, worth eight-and-twenty guineas more — instead of which he has gotten an old *Grogam* worth about five pounds. He sets off with his bargain, and leaves the hostler in possession of his sick horse, which with rest and a few warm mashes is as well as ever.—The next secret——

LAND. Stop!—first, let’s make another bowl (*the bowl made*). Come, drink; and now, Hostler, get on.

HOST. Why, in the next secret—the horse don’t suffer, but the Gentleman, and that only in pocket: it is, however, the master-stroke of *Daisy-kicking*.

A GEN-

A GENTLEMAN and his servant alight at the door of an Inn. The Gentleman is shewn into the parlour;—the servant follows the horses into the stable, and sees that they are cleaned, and their corn flung before them: but instead of staying to see them eat it, he goes into the kitchen to know what his master has ordered for supper, drinks a glass with the waiter, smiles and talks to the maids, &c. In the interim the hostler has dipped the broom into the urine of the servant's horse, and daubed all the rack of the master's horse with it; and has besides taken a piece of candle out of the lanthorn, with which he greases all the teeth of the master's horse.—The horse stands without eating or touching hay or corn.—The hostler goes now into the kitchen, and asks the servant, “What’s

“ the matter with your master’s horse,
 “ and how long has he been taken
 “ thus ?” The servant bounces up and
 runs into the parlour, and tells his
 master his horse is taken ill. Out
 comes the Gentleman.—“ What’s the
 “ matter with my horse ?” “ Sir,” says
 the hostler, “ your horse is ridden off his
 “ stomach, and is very ill ; besides, he
 “ wants some blood to be taken from
 “ him, for he has been itching and rub-
 “ bing ever since he came into the
 “ stable.”—“ Send for a Farrier direct-
 “ ly.”—“ Sir,” says the hostler, I can
 “ bleed him as well as any Farrier in
 “ England.” — Without staying for an-
 swer, the cord is round his neck, and he
 is bled in a minute.—“ Now, Sir, if you
 “ please, we will give him a drink.”
 With that he puts a pint of stale beer
 in the sauce-pan, sets it over the fire,
 buys a quarter of a pound cake of old
 ginger-

ginger-bread mouldered hard and blue; then shews it to the Gentleman, and tells him it is *Pembroke's* new-invented Patent Medicinal Cake, takes the kitchen-grater, grates it into the saucepan, boils it up, puts it into the horn, and gives it to the horse, which does not receive the least hurt by it. In the morning he has gotten warm water and bran, cleaned the horse's mouth and teeth, has taken him to another stable, and flung some fresh corn before him. The horse takes his food as usual, but with a greater appetite.—When the Gentleman has risen, he asks “how his horse does this morning?”—The hostler says, “Never better!—Do but come here and see him champ upon his corn, and eat like a Greyhound.” The Gentleman is well pleased, gives him half - a - crown for bleeding his horse, half - a - crown for

the drink, bids him keep the change for half a-guinea, and tells him "he is the best hostler in England."

FIDLUM BEN₂

THESE are a kind of general tradesmen, who are likewise called *Peter's Sons*, with every finger a fish-hook. They watch all opportunities, rob at all times and all places, from a diamond ring on a Lady's toilet down to a dish-clout in the sink-hole.

A COMPOSITION-BARBER.

A GENIUS that comes to shave and dress you, and finding you a good-natured kind of a Gentleman, begins to *work* you by telling you that you want a new ribbon to *queue* your hair with.

You

You give him a shilling to buy a couple of yards of ribbon. He gives eight-pence, and so sinks four-pence. In a dressing or two he slips on the old ribbon again, and rings the changes with the new one; so that in the course of three months you buy the same ribbon three or four times over. Each time it hath been steeped in vinegar, and a hot iron run over it; so that it looks as well as if new from the shop.

WHEN you have *stood* this *rig*, he begins to *work* you upon another; such as taking home some of your loose hair with him, which he fills with vermin, brings these hairs the next day, *queues* them up in the poll of your neck, and the next morning they are grazing on your head like a flock of sheep.—He takes one out of your head, lays

it down on the table, saying, " I beg
 " pardon, Sir, but I think here's a
 " louse I have taken out of your head ;
 " and I think one of the largest I ever
 " saw.—Good gracious, Sir ! here's an-
 " other !" This alarms you much. He
 then says he'll buy you a small-tooth
 comb, and bring it with him in the
 morning. You give a shilling to buy
 a comb, for which he gives sixpence, so
works you for another * *sye-buck*.

THE comb is bought—you begin to
 comb, and perhaps catch half-a-dozen ;
 then my genius begins to *patter* you.
 He tells you, that a Frenchman worked
 at his master's some time-ago, and sold
 several galley-pots of a composition in-
 tirely new, which would effectually de-
 stroy a thousand vermin in less than
 twelve hours. He had bought a dozen

* Cant for Six-pence.—

pots of this Frenchman himself on purpose to sell to his master's customers ; but he has only one pot left. You ask the price ; he replies half-a-crown ; that he gave two shillings for it himself.--- You bid him bring it with him in the morning.

THE next day he brings about a half-penny-worth of hog's-lard scented, mixed with a penny-worth of precipitate powder.---He combs your head thoroughly, and mixes the composition through it. — He pleases you, and you give him the half-crown for the galley-pot, and a shilling for himself for buying you ribbons, combing your hair, buying combs, pomatum, and other trouble which he has taken with you.

THAT'S THE BARBER !

D 5 CHAUNTER.

CHAUNTER - CULLS,

A SPECIES of Pasquinade the most injurious to Society. If a man has an enmity to a particular person or family, there is a *House of Call* where a set of men are ready to write on any subject or any business.

IF you have a mind to have a ballad on a treasonable subject, or one which injures the peace of Society, you have but to apply at this House with seven-and-six-pence, and you may hear it sung in the course of three hours from your time of payment in St. Paul's Church-yard, or the Corner of Fleet market.

It would be injurious to Society to say where these men are to be found. It is sufficient to know that there are such; it is indeed one of the blemishes on a
free

free Constitution and a Free Press which cannot be eradicated. But it should make men hardy enough to laugh at such ribaldry and mock at such satire, the whole of whose sting is perhaps in a happy rhyme, or a good black-guard story.

RED SAIL-YARD DOCKERS

ARE people who live by buying and selling the King's stores, and who are seldom or ever detected, from the King's mark not being commonly known but to those who are very conversant in the Royal Yards; and the stores being once delivered out, they can never be known afterwards. The reason is obvious.

THE stores of his Majesty and those of the Merchant are alike, except in this; that the *Cables* and *Strands* of his Majesty

D 6,

are

are marked by a small even white thread twisted against the sun, which runs thro' each strand; and which is discovered by untwisting the cables or ropes when an Officer happens to seize any ropes or cables.

THIS thread is called *the Devil*, and is usually taken out by the thief who steals the stores or the villain who buys them.

THERE is another species of villainy among the stores which respects the sails, and is called *the Devil himself*, in which *rig* many people about the Yard have been concerned; and many instances have been known where they have sold two or three hundred pounds-worth of the stores for threescore or four-score pounds.

WHEN

WHEN they agree with the purchaser for a quantity of sails, they agree likewise that the purchaser must fetch them away, which is done in the following manner :

THE purchaser brings a boat by night in which are a number of casks. In those casks the sails are stowed, and then put into a West-Country barge, and taken to a place where a Tanner lives. The Tanner is told that he will get so much for permitting the sails to be put in tan-pits, in order that they may stand the weather better, and be made more durable.

THIS is done to destroy the mark with which all the King's sails, *large* as well as *small*, are distinguished : for in the middle of each of them a small streak

streak is made by a blue thread which runs through them.

WHEN the sails come out of the tan-pit, they are all so much of a brick colour, as to render it impossible to ascertain the King's from the Merchant's. — And thus much may serve for *the Docker, the Devil, and the Devil himself.*

KIDDY - NIPPER S.

KIDDY - NIPPER is a man out of work among *Steel-bar flingers*, which is Cant for Journeymen Taylors. The Kiddy - Nipper frequents the *Houses of Call*, especially on Saturday night, when those in work have received their wages.

TAYLORS

TAYLORS generally put their money into their waistcoat, as it frequently falls out if put in their breeches pockets, from their cross-legged position in sitting to work.

IN the course of the evening, the *Kiddy-Nipper*, who has a pair of scissars about him, sits on the side of the man whom he has destined for his prey, whether he sits on chair or bench, cuts the bottom of his pocket open, and *grabbles* all his *Bit*.

BLUE PIGEON-FLYER.

THESE are Journeymen Plumbers and Glaziers who repair houses, and Running Dustmen. To *fly the Blue Pigeon* is cutting off lead from what they call a Prayer Book up to a Bible : they wrap
it

it round their body, and pass the most attentive eye without suspicion.

THE business in which they are employed is generally a passport to the exercise of their trade; for the one to view the state of the leads, the other to clean or mend the windows, and the third to take away the dust from the neighbourhood of the cistern, have opportunities of *flying the Blue Pigeon*: such as cutting of pipes, stealing cocks, &c.

CARRIER PIGEONS.

THIS is one of the most curious species of villainy that ever was put in practice. It is the grand *Arcanum*, the *Secret of Secrets*, because it takes in the deepest set of scoundrels that ever robbed
a generous

a generous Public ; — I mean *Lottery-Office Keepers*.

THIS is practised by three men and a woman.

ONE of the men gets into Guildhall on a morning the moment the Lottery commences drawing, and takes down on a split card the second or third number drawn ; then runs to the second at the corner of a street, who is termed the *Pigeon*, and gives him the number.

THE *Pigeon* being mounted on a very good horse, flies directly to the West End of the Town, where a third man on foot meets him, takes the number from the *Pigeon*, and goes into the Lottery-Office.

HERE there has been a decent looking woman sitting in the office some
twelve

twelve or fourteen minutes before his entrance.

He enquires the price of tickets, or examines a number; then slips the card, unperceived by the office-keeper or his clerks, into the woman's hand, and quits the office.

THE woman is now left in possession of the secret to *work* upon. She asks the office-keeper to insure, and he knowing how long she has been in the office, even before the Lottery began to be drawn, insures without a question.

THE woman calls at night, and is told by the office-keeper, that she has been very lucky to-day, for her ticket is come up; they wish her success, and she receives the money immediately.

JIBBER

JIBBER the KIBBER

IS the watch-word made use of by the people on the Coast of Cornwall to point out a wreck. When they see a ship at sea in tempestuous weather, and on the lee-shore, at the approach of night they fix a candle and lanthorn to the head of a horse, one of whose fore legs they tie up, and lead him along the shore.

HIS motion, as he is led along, appears exactly like that of a ship at sea. The deceived Mariners, imagining it another vessel, make up to the horse with an intention of haling; but are miserably deceived, and come bounce ashore in an instant.

THE

THE inhospitable mob, who were in expectation of this event, immediately cry out, "a wreck, a wreck!" instantly plunder the ship, and instead of giving relief to distress or offering hospitality to necessity, the sailors and passengers who are not lucky enough to escape, are knocked on the head.

YET such is the strange inconsistency of humanity, that if any of those whom they would have murdered at night escape, and fall into their way the next day, they are ready to succour and relieve them.

SOME part of the barbarity of this country and this custom has been corrected by Mr. BURKE's Bill, the terrors of which serve to restrain those whom justice could not confine.

ZIGGER

JIGGER-DUBBER

IS a term applied to Jailors or Turnkeys, *Jigger* being *flash* or *cant* for door.

DUB THE JIGGER is, in other words, *shut the door*.

IF you should happen to be at any time in a house of a suspicious character, and are set on by bullies, or a sham-quarrel is the consequence, if you hear them cry *Dub the Jigger*, take care of yourself: but if you hear, *Out glim*, which is *flash* for "put out the candle," depend on it that your best way is to commence *Mechanic*, *pick up your limbs*, put them together, and make a movement of yourself; and when you find yourself on the move, move out of the house with all possible expedition.

BODY-

B O D Y - S N A T C H E R S,

A TERM for Bailiffs and their followers. The ways and means used by Bailiffs to get at and set people, are innumerable. When a man flies to the verge of the Court, and seeks protection under the Board of Green-Cloth, he should be very cautious how he goes out of the boundaries of the Court; for if they suspect a man of this, they or their agents are continually *setting* you.—Perhaps a little boy with a leather strap through several quarts and pint-pot handles will be close at your heels, as if he were gathering pots for some neighbouring ale-house, tho' the young thief is all the while *setting* you.

ANOTHER rig is this: St. James's Park is within the verge of the Court,
except

except one side of the passage in entering. In order to get you out of the verge, one of the Bailiff's followers shams drunk, reels against you, and picks a quarrel with you, to provoke you to correct him for his insolence: in the struggle you are provoked to follow him a step or two to strike him; when in a moment the Bailiff who has the Writ against you, *snatches* your body directly.

Among the stratagems which have been most remarkably successful, the following is particularly distinguished. A Gentleman who lay under some difficulties retired into the country. The *Body-Snatchers* happened to get intelligence where he was. One day as this Gentleman came to his window, a man seemingly in great agitation passed by: he stopped, however, and with a great deal

deal of attention remarked a tree which stood nearly opposite to the window. In a few minutes after he returned to it, pulled out a book in which he read for some time, and then drew forth a rope from his pocket, with which he suspended himself from the tree. The Gentleman, eager to save the life of a fellow-creature, ran and cut him down; which was scarcely done when the man whom he had rescued, as he thought, from death, slapped him on the shoulder, informed him that he was his prisoner, and in that manner completed his SNATCH.

YET, notwithstanding the many artifices to which this Profession is obliged to conform itself, there are many of them who have hearts which would honour a more exalted situation; and when we reflect that in general, whatever illiberality or invective may be cast
upon

upon them, that rarely, if at all, they oppress those who are in their custody; and how frequently they endeavour to compromise for the Debtor, or at least recommend to the Creditor to accept of those terms which can be given to him, we should rather admire than disregard a set of people who have so many opportunities for cruelty and oppression, and yet exercise so few, and who besides are so necessary to Society as to make one of the chief branches of its *Police*.

K N U C K L E,

IN the *Flash* language, signifies those who hang about the Lobbies of both Houses of Parliament, the Opera-House and both Play-Houses, and in general wherever a great crowd assemble.

VOL. II.

E

THEY

THEY steal watches, snuff-boxes, &c. Their practice with respect to watches is very peculiar: they melt down the cases, &c. if gold, and sell them in ingots; and they carry the internal work to a man who for a trifle erases the name of the original maker, and puts a new one in the place of it. This alteration is called *Christening*, and the watch thus transformed faces the world without fear of detection.

STOOP-NAPPERS,
SHOVE-TUMRILL,
SCROBEY, and
NAP THE TEIZE.

I CHUSE to unite the four terms above mentioned under one head; for though they all differ in themselves essentially, yet they all concur in one description of being different species of punishment.

STOOP-NAPPERS are those who having been fet in the pillory, they are likewise called OVERSEERS of the NEW PAVEMENT.

SHOVE-TUMRILL is the *flash* mode of expressing that a man has been publicly whipped. Another manner of saying this is, he who acted the part of the STRONG MAN, and *pushed the cart up Holborn-hill*.

THE SCROBEY is being whipped in the Sessions-House yard before the Justices; and

TO NAP THE TEIZE is to receive this correction privately.

MORNING,	}	SNEAK.
EVENING, and		
UPRIGHT		

THESE have been united under one
E 2 head

head from the similarity of their names and their practices.

THEIR names are derived from the *sneaking* and mean manner in which they commit their robberies. The other part of the epithet is borrowed from the time when their frauds are perpetrated, or as a description of the things which they steal.

MORNING SNEAK

Is a fellow who watches the maid-servants in houses when they open parlour-windows, &c. particularly if they carry the shutters backwards or up an entry.

IN this interval they SNEAK their heads into the casement of the windows, and take the first thing they can lay

lay their hands on; indeed most frequently the bolt of the window, which is not missed until the maid comes to put up the shutters again at night.

FEAR prevents the servant from acquainting her Master and Mistress with this loss, in hopes of finding the bolt the next morning; but, before that morning comes, the house is robbed.

EVENING SNEAKS

ARE fellows who are on the same *lay*, and use the same means, but that their time of performing it is in the evening.

UPRIGHT SNEAKS

ARE those who steal pint and quart pots from out of those people's baskets who have had them to scour, as also from off shelves, stair-cases, &c.

L U M P E R S,

THE lowest order and most contemptible species of thieving, for even in thieving there are gradations; and they look down from a superior upon those in an inferior rank with more contempt than a Peer would on a Porter.

THEY have been expelled from the society of their brethren for being unable to *scamp*, *prig*, or *dive*, and they then commence LUMPERS, which is skulking about ships, lighters, &c. hanging about quays, wharfs, &c. stealing old iron, fruit, sugar, or whatever comes to hand.

The P I N C H.

THIS *Rig* is changing of money. The business is effected by dint of practice only;

only; but some of the practitioners are so amazingly clever, that in the change of half-a-guinea, or a guinea, they will *pinch* one, two, or three shillings from you, without the least suspicion.

THE fingers of a BRESLAW or a JONAS are not more dexterous nor quick in the operations of their slight-of-hand profession than the *Pinchers* are in theirs.

*HOOK and SNIVER, with NIX
the BUFFER.*

THIS practice is executed by three men and a dog: one of the men counterfeits sickness, and has a white handkerchief tied round his head, or wears a night-cap.

THEY go into an ale-house, and are shewn a room: having hid the dog un-

der the table, they ring the bell and call for a pot of beer, and desire to know of the landlord if he has got any cold meat in the house, and what two of them must give a-piece to dine, as the third man is very ill?

He leans his head against the mantel-piece, keeps groaning and sighing, and says he can't eat a mouthful if the whole world were given to him.

THIS trick had been once attempted upon a landlord who was a man of the world, and *up to their gossyp*.

He informed them that he should charge them only sixpence a-head, and sent them in part of a cold round of beef. He watched them, and saw them give the counterfeit sick man above a pound of beef, and another to the Buffer under the table.

WHEN

WHEN they called to know what was to pay, he told them two shillings for eating, for he would be paid a *fy-e-luck* * a-piece, and would stand no *Hook and Snivey*, or *Nix the Buffer*.

THE people who practise this *rig* are dog-stealers. They call the dog a *Buffer*, from a practice among them of killing such dogs as no advertisement or enquiry has been made for; and this they call "*buffing the dog*," whose skin they sell, and feed the remaining dogs with his carcase.

THESE people have separate walks in which they practise the trade of dog-stealing; and the great business in making enquiries after a dog is to remember the place where it is lost, and to search there for some dog-seller, who it is very probable will give you informa-

* Six-pence.

tion for a smaller reward than what you would have proposed, besides saving you the trouble and expence of an advertisement.

LITTLE SNAKES-MAN

IS a *rig* practised in the following manner: A very small boy is carried by a gang of fellows in the dead of night to a house, the sink-hole of which they have already observed open.

WHEN this gang is pretty certain that the family is in bed, they dispatch their ambassador, the boy, or *Little Snakes-man*, to obtain their admittance. He turns, winds, and twists until he gets through, and then opens the back-door and admits the whole gang, who immediately plunder the house.

AFTER

AFTER the robbery is completed, the *Little Snakesman* fastens the door thro' which the gang have departed; and then turns, winds, and twists himself out in the same manner that he entered.

IN the morning the house is discovered to have been robbed, and there is no finding out by whom; but the censure is generally laid on the innocent yet unfortunate servant.

S N I T C H E R S

ARE informers against their comrades, who discover their haunts, and lay open their schemes.

YOUR third-rate class of sharpers, when they have won a sum of money, if they should happen to refuse a brother-sharper who is *flash* to the *rig*, and has

E 6 been

been a by-stander, his *whack*, * are instantly *snitched* upon; that is, the *Snitcher* follows the loser, and asks him "what he will give him (the "*Snitcher*) if he puts him in the way "of recovering his money?" An agreement is entered into, and the *Snitcher* advises the losing Gentleman to get a warrant against the landlord and such and such names, to take two or three Constables with him, and go with them to the next public-house to the place where he had lost his money, there make a great noise, and in the language of flash *blow up* the neighbourhood, swear loudly that you have been robbed, and threaten ruin and destruction on those who had committed the fraud upon you.

SOME of the party are sent to tamper with the losers, who offer to make

* The cant term for share.

good

good what has been lost, if the warrant be destroyed and the Constable dismissed; which the loser ought to agree to, as the only loss out of pocket is the bribe to the *Snitcher*.

MADGE CULLS.

THIS is one of the most abandoned and infamous characters that disgrace Society; as their passion counteracts the prospects of futurity, and deprives the most beautiful part of the Community of their rights.

THE name of the vice which is here intended, is better omitted than expressed; it is sufficient to say, that it is happy for this country that its growth is exotic, and that no culture will bring it into fashion, nor no name give it a sanction.

It

It is said to have been imported into this country from Italy. If such are the refinements of foreign travel, it had been better that England had ever retained her native roughness, than to have imported those vices which CHURCHILL says are

“ Sins, if such sins can be, which shut out
“ grace,

“ Which for the guilty have no hope, no place

“ Ev’n in God’s mercy. Sins ’gainst nature’s
“ plan

“ Possess the land at large, and man for man

“ Burns in those fires which hell alone could
“ raise,

“ To make him more than damn’d; which
“ in the days

“ Of punishment, when guilt becomes her prey,

“ With all her tortures she can scarce repay.”

THESE wretches have many ways and means of conveying intelligence, and many signals by which they discover themselves to each other; they have likewise

likewise several houses of rendezvous, whither they resort : but their chief place of meeting is the Bird-cage Walk, in St. James's Park, whither they resort about twilight.

THEY are easily discovered by their signals, which are pretty nearly as follow : If one of them sits on a bench, he pats the backs of his hands ; if you follow them, they put a white handkerchief thro' the skirts of their coat, and wave it to and fro ; but if they are met by you, their thumbs are stuck in the arm-pits of their waistcoats, and they play their fingers upon their breasts.

By means of these signals they retire to satisfy a passion too horrible for description, too detestable for language ; a passion which deserves the punishment not of the law only, but an exclusion from

from Society on the most light glance of just suspicion of it.

PRAD-BORROWERS.

A TERM used for Horse-stealers. One instance, among many, will serve to point out the cunning manner in which these artful gentlemen carry on their practice.

A HORSE being put to graze, the *Prad-Borrowers* came in the night, and gelt the horse. In about a month or six weeks after, when the wound was cicatrized, one of them returned and stole him.

BEING brought to trial, and the owner having sworn positively to his horse, the prisoner asserted in his defence, that he had bought him, and that it was
not

not a horse but a gelding, and that on inspection it would be found so.

THE horse was brought into Court, examined, and proved to be a gelding; the prisoner was ordered to be discharged, and the prosecutor hissed out of Court.

MONEY-LENDERS.

AMONG the characters which are most injurious to Society, there is not any that is guilty of more fraud, more deceit, or more art, than that of a Money-Lender.

THEY advertise to procure large sums of money, and are to be found by the initials of A. B. C. R. I. D. or some other of those anonymous signatures.

THEIR

THEIR mode of procuration is something similar to that of MOSES in *The School for Scandal*; for they have not money themselves, but they are to procure it from "very unconscionable dogs," who perhaps will not be pleased with your security: yet if you have Bills at any reasonable date, they will get them discounted. If you should be fool enough to give them any Bills, they contrive in some manner to negotiate them, not for you, but for themselves; for perhaps, after you have been at the additional expence of commencing a suit against them, they have disappeared, and are in the Rules of the King's-Bench, or within the confines of that prison, waiting there to defraud you of every expectation by an Act of Insolvency.

ANOTHER branch of Money-lending is
that

that done upon *Annuity*, which has been in a degree checked thro' the wisdom of the Legislature by an Act of Parliament brought in by Lord LOUGHBOROUGH, which compels the registry of all annuities, &c. But there yet remains a kind of security too open for these harpies to prey upon; I mean *Post-obits*. These are enormous sums to be paid upon the demise of some person from whom an expectation derives on the borrower, for an inconsiderable sum paid in hand. It were to be wished that the Legislature may consider this deficiency and amend it, nor leave youthful inexperience a prey to veteran cunning and hackneyed artifice.

AMONG other practices of theirs, it is not uncommon for them to extract a reward, and that a large one, for introducing the needy to persons who would
have

have in the first instance obliged them without any unreasonable premium. The following is an instance of this : A Gentleman who had retired on half-pay, endeavoured to procure some money by mortgage of, or by way of annuity on his half-pay : this was impracticable, as it was possible that he might by interest or accident be called to the service ; and it had been decided, that no part of a man's pay in actual service can be detained in consequence of annuity bonds, or warrants of attorney under annuity bonds.

BEING eager to raise the sum he wanted, as he had the purchase of a civil employment in view, and did not want a large sum in addition to what he already had, he patiently beat the round of A. B. C. D. E. F. &c. and was for some days flattered by them all, until they found it impossible to extract
any

any thing from him, who had been what is called *An old Soldier*.

HE at length thought himself very happy in finding one, a Mr. T——, who promised him that he would put him in a certain way of doing it; and who at length, after three or four days of delay, brought him to a gentleman who was an *Army Agent*.

UPON a representation of the sum wanted, which was about a year's half-pay, he readily assented; but first asked the gentleman to whom the money was to be paid, who had recommended him: the gentleman mentioned his friend the Money-Lender, whom an advertisement had introduced him to, as having informed him of his doing such things.

“ Sir, says the Agent, I suppose the fellow has agreed with you for a considerable premium;” to which the

Officer

Officer assenting: "Now, Sir, says
 "the Agent, if you give him any
 "thing but what you may think
 "a reward for his walking here with
 "you, I will have nothing to say to
 "the business." The Officer acceded
 to the proposition, Mr. T—— was
 sent away much in dudgeon for not re-
 ceiving more than one guinea where he
 expected to have made at least ten; and
 the Agent advanced the money on the
 assignment of the half-pay. It were to
 be wished that there were many such
 instances of generosity in Army Agents,
 and many such punishments on usurers.

THESE gentry usually are Attor-
 neys, or Pettifoggers pretending to
 that profession; and notwithstanding
 they are legally precluded from exacting
 large sums, either for their agency or
 the bond which they draw, yet they con-
 trive to bring themselves home in the
 following

following manner:—they pretend that it is necessary to have a deed drawn up to *explain the uses* of the annuity-bond, which the grantor of the money, who is some usurious villain, immediately accedes to; for

—“ The hand that signs the mortgage pays
“ the shot ;”

so that an Act which is fraught with the best purposes is in this manner subjected to the grossest chicane of Pettifoggers, and the vilest evasions of these quirking low villains of the Law.

FORTUNE-HUNTERS.

THE penetration of the present exceeds that of former times, and young Ladies are not so easily deceived themselves, and their friends and relations are more watchful over them than formerly: yet such is still the prevalence of all-conquering Love, that many
fall

fall into the trammels of these artful geniuses, and they and their fortunes

——“Fall like stars that set to rise no more.”

THIS class of men comprises all orders, from the Hair-dresser up to the gaming, distressed, and unfortunate Nobleman.

THE country which is most famous for producing this character among us is IRELAND. Whether the liberality of the education, or the narrowness of the fortune of the people of that country, qualifies them better for it, as to attention and politeness, is doubtful; certain however it is, that they have been most successful in that profession.

LET it not be thought that I mean to depreciate the Gentlemen of a Country where I have received the greatest favours,

vours, and owe the greatest obligations: I own I think highly of them on this account alone. They owe their success to the elegance of the manners which attend a polished education; while those of our Country who attempt this character, are unsuccessful from the meanness and depravity of their education, being for the most part spendthrifts, drunkards, or servants: for surely any father would sooner consent to let his daughter fall into the hands of a Gentleman of education, than those of a blockhead wanting principles, or opportunity of acquiring them.

THE great reason of elopement in this Country is caused by the contracted views of parents or guardians, who, preferring the aggrandizement of their children to their happiness, endeavour to bring about a match between a Boor,

who has no recommendation to distinguish him from the beast he rides on, but going on two legs, and speech without sense, beauty or elegance, instead of seeking out a suitable match for her.

GUARDIANS likewise either force their wards into a marriage with some relation, or with themselves; the latter principally to evade the cares of a Boarding-School.

If the young Lady should happen to dislike the proposed lover, whether the guardian or his relation, she is made to understand, that upon her refusal she may dispose of herself as she may think proper, but that whosoever she may be married to shall never possess her fortune; for the Guardian will be compelled by a decree in Chancery before he ever pays a shilling of it.

THE avarice of guardians, the severity of parents, or the austerity of relations assisting the attentions of the lover, conspire to induce the oppressed, unhappy woman to avail herself of the first opportunity of any young man of a tolerable address or a middling appearance.

IN Ireland, women are not so frequently induced to an elopement as they are in this kingdom, from a refinement in their education, and a greater freedom which is allowed to women than in this country. The one makes them, perhaps, too frequently despise our sex for their inferior accomplishments; the other gives them an intercourse with us, which discovers our follies and lays open our weakness.

NOR are the arts of Fortune-Hunters confined to young women only: the

widow who has had experience enough of the sex to languish again for a husband, and the old maid who has met nought but disappointment in her life, are the objects of their attention and the end of their pursuits.

THE following story will serve among others as a proof of the industry, abilities, and contrivance of a Fortune-Hunter.

THE reader will remember my meeting a Gentleman of that character at Gloucester, of whom I promised to give an account in the course of my work. This was a Gentleman of the name of L——, alias FITZPATRICK, who had been tried at York for marrying seven wives; the sixth of whom he obtained in the following manner:

He

HE went down to Salisbury, within a mile of which place he hired a large house, which he had furnished in the neatest manner by one of the Upholsterers of the city : he kept a Phaeton and Chariot, a number of men and maid servants ; he subscribed to a pack of hounds in the neighbourhood, kept the most fashionable company, and was reputed a man of a very large fortune.

HE in the mean time cast his eye upon a rich widow, whose late husband had been a rich Alderman. He had left her twenty thousand pounds in ready money, besides two or three hundred a year.—The widow was pretty far advanced in life, yet the Fortune-Hunting 'Squire fixed his eye upon her, and got some one of the necessary *Go-betweens* to

inform her that he had fallen desperately in love with her.

By some such means he contrived to be introduced to, and dine with her; which was enough for him: for the next day he called upon her, to know whether she would do him the honour of taking an airing with him in his Chariot, and afterwards dine with him at his house.

THE old woman chuckled, smiled, and said he did her particular honour, and she would accept his kind invitation. The 'Squire called about one, drove her home, and never quitted her 'till he married her.

THE following is an accurate description of his courtship, which may not be unentertaining. After they had dined,
the

the cloth drawn, and the servants had retired, the 'Squire began by confessing, that " he had long looked round
" the world for a wife, but must own
" that his heart never received such an
" impression as he had experienced
" since he had the pleasure of seeing
" her." He then told her, " that if
" he might be permitted to propose a
" marriage to her, he should hold himself the happiest of men, and would
" devote his life, and a fortune not very
" contemptible, to her service."

Thus entered, it is impossible to stop him. He informs her, that " he had
" heard of the independence of her fortune; but to shew the purity of his
" intentions, he intended, if she would
" honour him with her hand, that the
" deed of settlement to be made between them should enable her to dis-

“ pose of her fortune as she should
 “ think proper; for *he* had a fortune
 “ amply sufficient for the utmost extent
 “ of both their wishes.” He then rang
 his bell, and ordered his steward to
 bring the rental of his estates.

SHORTLY after this, an elderly man
 comes into the room, bearing a roll of
 parchment as heavy as he can carry;
 and the 'Squire enquires for the writings
 of his Donaghadee estate, and what the
 rent is, who the tenants, and how long
 it will be before the expiration of the
 lease.

“ THE rent,” replies the apparent
 steward, “ your Honour knows, is four
 “ hundred and forty pounds a-year; the
 “ tenant's name Patrick O'Kane, Esq;
 “ and the lease has about a year and
 “ a half to run.”

HIS master then enquires after the writings of his Kilkenny estate ; and is readily answered, that he had them, as well as those of the estate in the County of MAYO, now in the room. He is bidden to drink a glass of wine, and leave these last writings behind him.

As soon as the steward has withdrawn, the 'Squire begins to *patter* the widow on the greatness of his estate, and tells her, that “ she now sees he has no necessity for any acquisition to his estate, “ and that he could have no need of “ infringing upon her's.”

THE widow having pretty well *stood* this *Gammon*, and being now very well satisfied in point of the 'Squire's fortune, his next business was to ply her with some good Madeira ; and the old woman having been used to get a little

sucky now and then, he contrived to find out that foible, and to *do her over* in that way.

By the time she was almost "reeling," "ripe," the 'Squire ordered out his phaeton, and proposed an airing to the old Lady. He told her, that he would drive her a few miles to where there was a very neat little inn, where they should just drink tea only, and then he would have the honour of setting her down at her own house.

THE old woman, flattered by the attention of the young Gentleman, readily acceded to the proposition; and off they set, attended by a servant on horseback.

THE 'Squire drives to a small inn about nine miles from Town, upon a not much-frequented bye-road.

TEA

TEA was called for and drank ; and the 'Squire having informed her that he was very fond of a glass of this country punch (which she declared herself equally fond of making, for many a hundred bowls had she made for her poor dear husband, who has now been dead and in his grave these two years) fruit, brandy, rum, sugar and water, were directly ordered, and punch made, which the 'Squire tasted, as did also the old woman ; when he asking her how she liked it, and on her replying that she thought it too strong, the 'Squire joined in the opinion, and took the kettle to rectify that error.

PREVIOUS to this he had put a whole bottle of rum into the tea-kettle ; from which she poured out a quantity into the bowl, and continued pouring and tasting
F. 6. alternately,

alternately, until she had completely *napt the suck*, and then *the play began*.

THE 'Squire rings the bell, which is answered by the waiter, who is ordered to send up the Chamber-maid: this is done directly. The Chamber-maid is ordered to have the sheets well-aired, for the 'Squire and Mrs. FITZPATRICK will sleep there.

IN the mean time the 'Squire's servant, who is *up* to all the *gossip*, is not idle; for he has gone into the bar, and told the landlord and landlady that his master and mistress were at it *hammer and tongs*, and his mistress, he supposed, had, as usual, got herself almost drunk: if so, she would kick up a fine dust, for there was not such a hell-fire old cat living; but they had three of the finest children in the world; yet she would make the
landlady

landlady believe that she had never seen his master, one of the best men in the world, and as generous as a Prince, above three times in her whole life.

THE bell now rings. "There's the
" *Breeze!*" says the servant. "I wish
" they had *breezed* it somewhere else,
" says the landlord: however, go in,
" my dear," says he to his wife.

IN all services of danger, the practice in an inn is to put the woman forward: so the landlady goes in, and the Squire's servant at her heels. The old lady exclaims, "I am under your roof,
" Madam, and hope that I shall not be
" ill-treated. Here's a man who says
" that I am his wife, and that I shall
" lie here to-night; I protest that I do
" not know the man, nor ever saw him
" above twice in all my life before."

THE

THE 'Squire, during this speech, sat very easy and unconcerned, but at last called the servant, and bade him bring the youngest boy in the morning, for his mistress had got into one of her mad airs, and denied that she knew or ever saw him above twice in her life. He then asked him, "if he knew his mistress from the landlady?" The servant, who wanted no prompter to give him his cue, replied, that "he knew his mistress very well, and that she was a very good mistress:—he was but a servant—and he could not help his mistress and him *having words*."

THE 'Squire now turns round, looks the landlady full in the face, and asks her, "what was her opinion of things in general?" She answers, "that her opinion was, that if *man and wife fall out, they must fall in again*, for she would

not:

not interfere between them ;” and so leaves them together.

THE 'Squire then plies the glass briskly ; and the old woman, finding that there was no remedy, at last consents to sleep in a two-bedded room, provided he would give his honour of making no improper attempt ; with which proposal he readily agreed, and up stairs they went. But—but what ? Why, before morning, Honour on the one side and Prudence on the other were forgotten.

IN the morning the 'Squire had recourse to the power of language : he told her that “ her character was inevitably lost, and there remained but one way to save it, which was her going to London, and remaining at his Town-house for a few days ; and to write to her

her friends that she was only on a visit, and should return shortly."

To this the old woman consented, and a letter was immediately dispatched by his servant to his housekeeper, to have the house got in readiness.

FOR this business one of his Fortune-hunting friends was prepared, and had previously given leave to the 'Squire to command the use of a fashionable house.

ON the arrival of the 'Squire and the old lady in Town, the *fashionable* circle of Fortune-Hunters flocked round her, and expatiated on the largeness of his fortune, and the happiness of her who might be married to him. They then recollected that she might be married to him. To which she replied "No—but she should have no objection to him, if he would make a settlement upon

upon her, according to a proposal which he had made some time ago."

THIS was enough. — An Irish fortune-hunting lawyer, of the name of B —, was sent for immediately; he prepared the writings, and the marriage-ceremony was performed.

THIS last was the only real part of the business, for the rest was all fiction — counterfeit lawyers, counterfeit trustees, and counterfeit settlements: but he very soon convinced her, to her sorrow, that the marriage was no counterfeit, for he directly put his wife's money in the Funds in his own name, went down into the country and sold her estate, having first grubbed up and sold every tree, even to the gooseberry-bushes in her garden.

HE then feigned a quarrel with her,
but

but at the same time contrived to drench her so with liquor, as to make her almost stupid continually; in consequence of which he insisted that she was mad, and told her that he would put her into Bedlam.

THIS alone would have been enough to induce a sober person to solicit something to alleviate melancholy; and she did not the less for his threats apply to her only friend, the dram-bottle, for comfort.

HE then wrote to London to a woman that he *kept* there, to buy a strait waistcoat, and bring it down with her. When the poor old woman saw the strait waistcoat, and heard that it was ordered by Dr. MONRO, she proposed what they only wanted her to consent to—a separation.

PROPER

PROPER lawyers were now sent for, and a deed of separation was completed, by which the old Lady was allowed about as much as would keep her from a workhouse.

THE Gentleman changed his name to L——, went over to York, and married a seventh wife, all in the *Fortune-bunting* way.

It may not be unnecessary to say, that there is a Club kept at the West end of the Town for this purpose of *Fortune-bunting* only: occasional advertisements are published at the expence of the Club, and a part of any fortune acquired by any marriage made by a Member of the Club, is paid to defray the future expences of it.

The

The KNOWING LANDLORD.

THE Character of the *Daisy-Kicker* gave us an opportunity of mentioning the mode of the Landlord's robbing his Guest; in pursuance of that mention we shall here review the Landlord's character, tho' not in the same form.

LANDLORDS in general learn more dishonesty from their Waiters, than by any other means. These fellows, by removing from place to place, acquire the rogueries of every place where they reside, and practise them all; but above the rest, a smart-dressed London Waiter is the worst calculated for honestly doing the business of a Country-Inn. The blue-aproned Waiter may puzzle by his stupidity, but will rarely cheat; while the keen knowing Waiter has two bills,

bills, one for his Master, the other for the Guests: it would therefore be a good practice of travellers always to pay the bill to the Landlord himself. This, however, seems rather to be a remark upon the Waiters than on Landlords. The following story, however, will serve as an instance of keenness not undeserving of commemoration.

IN a country-town, where the army was quartered, the Landlord applied to the Commander for a Review-dinner; which the politeness of his letter procured for him.

A DINNER was bespoke at half-a-guinea a-head for forty-six, who came in consequence of it. The day on which dinner was bespoke, the Officers came; and one of them who was appointed to take care of the wine, directed the waiter

to leave the bottles at his feet, that when the bill was brought-in he might compare the number of the bottles with the number charged.

PREVIOUS however to his calling in the bill, the Landlord pretended to want to speak with him, and *pattered* him about something that did not signify a farthing. In the mean time, his Waiter, who had come down from Covent-Garden, had put a dozen and a half of empty bottles among those which the Captain had preserved.

WHEN the Captain called the bill, he denied the possibility of their having had so much wine: "however," says he, "I shall soon convict your account, and so began to tell the bottles."—He was not a little surprised to find the account and the bottles tally.—He, however, suspected

suspected some trick to have been played upon him, and therefore resolved to detect it. Supper was ordered at a crown a-head; and during supper-time the Captain desired them not to mind the bottles; but he took care to have the corks regularly drawn before him, and he as regularly put them in his pocket.

THE Landlord watched him occasionally, and told this to his keen Waiter, who told his master, he would contrive to be *up* with the Captain; for he contrived to slip a couple of dozen corks into the Captain's pocket.

THE bill called for, a fresh amazement arose at the quantity of wine drunk; and the Captain again denied that they could have drank so much wine, but seemed to triumph in his sagacity

gacity in preventing the cheat; and began to number the corks, which to his surprize again tallied exactly with the number charged.

THIS did not, however, abate his or the Company's surprize at the quantity of wine drank; and the Captain, who had repeatedly boasted that he was too knowing for any Landlord to cheat him, owned, that he was not enough for their *knowing Landlord*.

CRIMP SHAM GOVERNOR.

CRIMPS are fellows employed by the East-India-Company to enlist, trepan, and kidnap men into the service of the Company as soldiers. They have been lately used likewise to decoy men into the service of his Majesty.

They

are likewise paid by the Army Agents for recruiting men to fill up the regiments which are upon foreign service. Their mode of seduction is, by pretending to give employment abroad to tradesmen who are unemployed.

If the *Crimp* can persuade you to go and visit his Governor, you will see a very well-looking man in a suit of Rag-Fair laced clothes. The moment you enter the room you are desired to pull off your hat; your Introducer at the same time pulls off his, and seems to pay him the greatest reverence and most profound respect.

THE Governor shews a book, and tells you that they want Master-Builders, Smiths, Masons, &c. If you are a Carpenter, you are promised to be made a Master-Builder, and to be allowed two Apprentices, together with a number of

perquisites and emoluments, so that you cannot avoid making a fortune.

It is, however, first of all necessary for you to swear before a Magistrate, that you will be faithful to the Company for five years : but the oath which you are to swear is one that binds you to be a Soldier in the service of the East-India Company.

As soon as you have been regularly sworn, the scene totally changes ; for you are now ordered into a back-yard, where you find a number of unhappy wretches who like yourself have abandoned their liberty thro' the artifices of the *Crimps*, who, after having deluded you, become a guard to watch over you ; and in this condition you remain until a proper number of you are gotten together : and then, in the
dead

dead of the night you are chained two-and-two together, sent aboard a Lighter, (which is ready to receive you,) and in a silent manner conveyed down the River, and put into the hold of an outward-bound Indiaman; nor ever admitted to come on deck until she has quitted the River and proceeded on her voyage; nor even then but two-and-two at a time, just to breathe fresh air to avoid infection.

MEN thus cajoled into the service can have no affection for it; and a strong instance of this was given by a regiment formerly commanded by Colonel WATSON, and since that by Lord BLAYNEY; for they behaved so dastardly as to compel them to be withdrawn from actual service to garrison some other place of less danger from the assaults of an enemy than from the at-

tacks of disease: for only one of the whole corps, tho' unattacked by any of the enemy, returned to Europe.

THE custom of *crimping* is in a degree less practised than formerly; for the liberal sums which are given on the recruiting service, encourage men to enter voluntarily into a service which they used to detest: and, indeed, it would not be unjust to say, that the description of a Crimp Recruiting Serjeant is overcharged in the last comedy of *The Lord of the Manor*.

RUM SNOOSERS.

IF a man who has happened to be out late and fearful of not getting in at home, and desirous of *seeing Life*, should stroll into a night-house, he ought to be very careful lest he should fall
asleep

asleep in any of those places; for if he should, he may be certain of a large piece of paper being fastened to his hat, and set fire to.

AWAKENED by the cry of fire, he struggles with it, and endeavours to extinguish the flames that have seized on his wig or hair, which are burned, perhaps destroyed by the fire.

EXASPERATED by this injury, he offers *half-a guinea* if any body will inform him who has used him thus; somebody *naps the bit*, and tells him that such a Coachman had done it, that he was just run up stairs, and that his coach had such a number.

HE runs up in search of the Coachman, but there is no such person; and when he returns, the man who had gotten his money has run away, and the

Landlord charges the Watch with him for raising a riot in his house ; so the night finishes in a Round-house.

QUEER ROOSTER

IS a fellow who gets into a house of rendezvous for thieves, pretends to be asleep, and listens to their conversation in order to discover it to some Justice, or to inform for a reward.

WHENEVER, therefore, in one of these houses a stranger is discovered, especially if he should sleep or seem to be asleep, "Look at the *Queer Rooster*," says one. "Blast my Eyes!" cries another, "*out glim*;" and then they bang away with, "We'll have no *Queer Rooster*."

The

The R U S H.

FELLOWS who knock at a street-door in a summer's night: if the maid comes with a candle in her hand, they fling some powdered rosin across it, which seems to her to be a flash of lightning; they then rush past her, leaving however one or two behind them to guard her while they rob the house.

SQUIRREL-HUNTING

IS a practice among Stage and Hackney-Coachmen, who, when they meet an inferior or aukward rider or driver, endeavour to drive over or over-turn him. This they call *Hunting the Squirrel*, and practise as an amusement.

ONE of the *Squirrel-Hunters*, however, lately got a severe check for having *hunted* a Gentleman on the Essex-Road into a ditch, where his horse had fallen in with him and broke his leg. The Gentleman brought an action against the owners of the coach, and obtained a verdict for four hundred pounds damage against the Proprietors,

PLAYER QUEER-CHECKERS.

THESE are the persons who stand to check at Country Play-Houses. The man commences the practice of the art of *Queering* the woman who takes money by asking her, if they should not drink together, as it was always the custom. He then gives her a two-shilling Check, and bids her send for some mulled wine.

HAVING

HAVING tried her thus far, he determines to go a little farther; and tells her, that she gave him the Checks for the three last people twice-over, and returns her three two shilling Checks back, which are fix shillings in her own pocket; for she is conscious that there has been no mistake made by her: she returns him thanks for his attention to her, and requests him to continue his care, for she is apt to make these mistakes when hurried.

THE *Check-taker* now feels himself *at home*; but he has generally an additional security in that the Money-takers usually *nap* the *suck*, as well as *stand* the *sink*: therefore when he sees a number of people together he gets into the middle of them, and jumps about like a Harlequin, and having already made the Money-taker as *sucky* as a *Buffer*,

he takes the money and *grabbles the bit* as fast as possible, all or the most part of which he *sinks*.

IN the last Act of the Farce he tells the Checks, and says there are just so many: she tells the money, and finding six or eight shillings above the Checks, asks him, "if he is certain he is right in his account?" when he replying, that "he has told them twice over," she contents her conscience with the *sinking*, and faces the Company with her account.

THE money and Checks agreeing, the Company allow the house to be well-gathered; and this is the system of *Queer-Checking*.

STRANGE as it may appear it is certainly true, that the woman who took the money of an eminent travelling Company

Company maintained a husband, a large family, and an aged mother for many years, and they all appeared as well as the best sharer in the Company; nay, she could at any time lend the Manager fifty, or any of the Sharers whom she liked eight or ten pounds; and on her death she confessed to have *sunk* upon the Company, in twelve years, the *moderate* sum of TWELVE HUNDRED POUNDS!!!

FIRE-PRIGGERS.

NO beast of prey is so noxious to Society, or so destitute of feeling, as these wretches. The Tyger who leaps on the unguarded passenger will fly from the fire, and the traveller shall be protected by it; while these wretches who attend on fires, and rob the sufferers under

pretence of coming to give assistance; and assuming the style and manner of neighbours, take advantage of distress and confusion. Such wretches have a more eminent claim to the detestation of Society, than almost any other of those who prey upon it.

P E T E R E R S

ARE those who follow coaches and chaises, cutting off the portmanteaus, trunks, &c. from behind.

THE Patent Strap made by Mr. MARTIN, acts in some degree as a preventive; but above the rest, the plan advised by Sir JOHN FIELDING for prevention ought particularly to be attended to.

THAT able Magistrate, who confined his genius solely to the Police, effected
that

that regulation which the wonderful and versatile abilities of his brother, the admirable HENRY FIELDING, could never have accomplished.

How well his steps are trodden in by his quondam assessors and now successors, Messrs. WRIGHT and ADDINGTON, the City of Westminster, notwithstanding any idle cavils against that set of magistrates, must confess, and own that their suppression of vice, their punishment of immorality, and their endeavours to eradicate villainy, deserve applause.

THESE fellows (the *Peterers*) infested the out-skirts of the Metropolis some years ago, and about *Darkey**, or when *Oliver don't widdle*†, watched country carriages, and cut off whatever was tied to them. To prevent this, Sir JOHN suggested that

* Twilight. † The Moon not up.

chaining

chaining instead of tying, and locking them with a padlock, might be a means of protecting, as it would take some time to loosen, and by the noise made might perhaps alarm those in the carriages. He moreover desired that servants should not be permitted to stop to drink with turnpike-men at ale-houses, but to ride close to the carriage, nor pretend to be afraid of being dirtied, or the dust blowing in their eyes, &c. especially at the entrance into London.

It may not be superfluous to offer a small tribute to the memory of Sir JOHN FIELDING, which was sent to the public prints by the Describer of these Characters as an

E P I T A P H.

THE mortal dust beneath
Which once animated the divine spark,
Was the sublunary being
of.

Sir JOHN FIELDING, Knight.

In

In him a singular love of Justice was exemplified,
 A noble pattern exhibited,
 and
 A rare example displayed.

Tho',
 Like HOMER and MILTON, he was denied
 The chearing light of the Sun,
 yet
 His understanding was illuminated
 by
 The DIVINE AUTHOR of the Creation.

Before his intellectual eye
 The Murderer stood revealed,
 And the Innocent acquitted.

In him
 Guilt met an obdurate enemy,
 and
 Integrity a constant and uniform protector.

He was
 The PICTURE of Justice,
 and
 The ORIGINAL,
 Whose scales never preponderated
 but
 Where strength of Justice kick'd the beam.

Net

136 VIEW OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS

Not the dead *letter* of the Law,
 but
 The living spirit,
 He hung up the Penal Statutes
 Like rods before children;
 occasionally
 Correcting the culprits;
 Proving himself a parent
 To that Public
 Which he most tenderly loved,
 and
 Giving the Commonwealth
 Concord, unity, and peace.
 Like the Phoenix,
 In a century
 We may, perhaps, see another like him.
Pure as the air of the *Spring*,
Deep as the waters of the *Ocean*,
Searching as the fires of the *Elements*,
Fruitful as the glebe of the *Earth*,
 Once compound of *All*,
 The Angel of Destruction has laid him low:
 And while the Heav'ns have him,
 The Muse records him.
 Gaze, O Reader!
 And like the red-breast,
 Hallow'd visitor of the grave,
 Light be thy footsteps o'er his sod!

G. P.

S T A R *the* G L A Z E.

A TERM for cracking a Jeweller's show-glass, which when cracked forms a star. *Glaze* is cant for glass. This *Rig* was improved by the late celebrated young Cox, who used to cut round the glass with the diamond of a Glazier, and then spread a piece of wet leather upon it, which had a string in the middle: these preparations being made, as soon as any body either busied the shopkeepers, which was done at times by his gang, or as soon as they had retired to the 'compting-house, or a coach passed by, the noise of which usually jars the glass, he then drew the string, which took out the glass without any noise, and the case was soon gutted.

THE best precautions against this species of theft is wiring the glass-cases, and taking them in early.

L I F T.

L I F T E R S

IS a species of theft executed in the following manner: A genteel-looking woman goes into a large shop, and asks to look at some of the newest-fashion lace; she has a small fish-hook in her hand, which she fixes in a piece of lace, and then lets it slip down between her and the counter, at the same time covering it with her coats: this done, she buys a yard of lace, and then in putting her hand into her pocket, pulls a string which is fixed to the hook and communicates with her pocket, into which she lifts the lace by it. This completed, off she sets, with thanks for being a customer, who has *done them upon the Lift.*

PEOPLE in shops, when they see strangers come in, should never leave the
place

place where the strangers are, but stand close to, and have a very watchful eye to them, especially in London.

DINING-ROOM-POST

IS a mode of stealing by a man, who, pretending to be the Post-man, goes to lodging-houses under the pretence of having letters for the lodgers. These sham letters being sent up for the postage, which he seems to wait for, as soon as he is left alone, he goes into the first room which he finds open, and whips off with him whatever he can lay hold of, nor once minds the postage of his letter.

DINING-ROOM JUMP.

THIS is executed by four men, one of whom dressed as a Gentleman pretends to want lodgings.

He

HE is shewn up into the Dining-room, at a house where a bill is stuck out for Lodgings to be lett. He inspects the furniture, examines the beaufets, cupboards, &c. and sees what cream-pots, tea-spoons, &c. are in them; and then says he will give his answer the succeeding day.

AT night another of this Gang, dressed like a Lamp-lighter, puts a ladder up against the dining-room window of the house where the apparent Gentleman was trying for lodgings; a third ascends, lifts the sash, gets in, and almost immediately guts the room, giving the things to his partner who went to hire lodgings.

As soon as they have completed this robbery, the *Jumper* descends, the Lamp-lighter carries off his ladder, and they call

call for their fourth comrade, who had taken care to bring the watchman to drink.

THE *Jump* being thus completed, they sheer off immediately.

The FLOATING ACADEMY.

THIS is a new institution, made in consequence of the troubles in America, whither the felons who now work on the water in heaving ballast, &c. were formerly transported.

THE hulks on board which they are confined, are governed by DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Esq. There is no employment whatsoever that requires greater humanity nor greater intrepidity than such an office; humanity to assuage
and

and mollify the hardships of such a situation as this must be to some minds which have not been made callous by guilt; and intrepidity to counter-act and oppose the schemes and attempts of daring iniquity and obdurate vice; both which Mr. CAMPBELL is said to be eminently possessed of.

READER-MERCHANTS.

READER is Cant for a Pocket-book. This business is practised by young Jews, who ply only at the Bank and the Royal Exchange.

WHEN you go thro' the Jews Walk at this last place, it is more than probable that you are *done* for your pocket-book.

THE READER-MERCHANTS are particularly watchful of people coming out of the Bank ; who if they take coach, as they step into it, are almost sure to be *done*.

If afoot, they contrive to attract their attention by a number of ways, of which the following is an instance. In going over any of the Bridges, one of them runs before the person into whose pocket they intend making the *dive*, and cries out, " There, there, they will " be all drowned ! " As soon as the gentleman puts his head thro' the balustrades to see the horrible sight, and leaves his pockets exposed, they *work* for his pocket-book, which is done in so clever a manner, that even should the actual pickpocket be perceived by you, yet he has handed it away in such a clever manner, that in less than twenty minutes

minutes it is in Duke's Place, from whence it may be said to be irrecoverable; for they generally send the notes to Holland, where they are immediately disposed of.

LULLY-PRIGGERS.

PEOPLE who steal linen from hedges, get over walls and take the wet linen from the lines upon which laundresses hang it. Linen should never be left without some person to watch it.

RESURRECTION RIG.

THESE are fellows who live by stealing and selling dead bodies, coffins, shrouds, &c. They are always upon the *look-out*, and when they hear a passing-

a passing-bell toll, they skulk about the parish from ale-house to ale-house till they can learn a proper account of what the deceased died of, what condition the body is in, &c. with which account they go to a *Resurrection Doctor*, who agrees for a price, which is generally five guineas, for the body of the man; and then bargain with an Undertaker for the shroud, coffin, &c. which with a little alteration serves to run thro' a family.

NOTICE is given that the body will be removed in the night, to which the Sexton is privy, and receives the information with the same ease as he did to have it brought; his price being a guinea for the use of the *grubbing-irons*, adjusting the grave, &c.

THIS *Resurrection Rig* is carried on in little country church-yards within a

few miles of London, where it is particularly necessary to survey the Church-yard weekly; and where the Rector sees a grave to have been disturbed, to inspect and enquire very minutely into the cause of it: instead of which, how frequently do their own hogs root up the bones and trample the graves in the Church-yards even in the vicinage of the City!

TOLLIBAN RIG.

THIS *Rig* has been exercised in some parts of England with amazing success. A genteel looking woman ties a bit of thread to the end of her tongue, which communicates to a bit of paste that she swallows and draws the tongue back, so as even to make the Faculty believe she was born without one.

As

As soon as she is admitted into a house, she points to her tongue, then puts her fingers to her ears, which she persuades you that something has grown over.

ANOTHER motion is made to bring her a pen, ink, and paper, when she writes down, that “ tho’ she has been
 “ deprived of her hearing and speech,
 “ yet it is sufficiently compensated by
 “ a fore-knowledge which the Almighty
 “ has given her; and as she can look
 “ into futurity, she begs leave to cast the
 “ figures of their nativity who happen to
 “ attend to her.” It is not surprising, that inferior people should be deceived by these artifices, when very often sensible people give way to their contrivances.

A TOLLIBAN Lady not long ago introduced herself into the parlour of an old country Magistrate. While she was casting of the daughter snativity, the old Justice sat smoaking his pipe and laughing at the credulity of his daughters. It so happened that a fellow rode by the window, with whom the *Tolliban* Lady had formerly cohabited. — Madam forgetting herself, unravelled her tongue, and cries out, “ By G—, that’s Jack “ Such-a-one:” the Ladies stared at each other, and the *Tolliban* Lady thought proper to make a precipitate retreat.

T R A P S.

A TERM for Thief-takers. It is very common to hear them say, that the *Traps* are after Such-a-one.

IN

IN every civilized Government, it is necessary to have persons for the execution of justice; and it is one of the happinesses of this Country, that, notwithstanding the characters which are frequently given by Writers who are unacquainted with facts, there is no country where less oppression or injury is suffered by those whom misfortune or accident make it necessary to take up.

D O B I N R I G.

GOING *upon the Dobin*, is done by a woman about seven o'clock on a winter's morning, who is dressed like a servant-maid, with a cream-pot in one hand, and *Betty* * in the other; and a number of young † *Dubs* hanging by her side; no

* *Betty*, cant for the key of the street-door.

† *Dubs*, cant for a bunch of small keys.

hat or cloak on as she passes through a street. If she spies an apprentice at a Haberdasher's opening the shop-windows, she applies for a yard and a half of ribbon, but takes care to stand in the darkest part of the shop, which is more than usually obscure from part of the window-shutters not being then taken down.

As soon as the ribbon-drawer is set before her in order to choose the colour, she begins to *work*; and after she has disturbed the whole oeconomy of the drawers, she orders a yard and a-half of such a coloured ribbon; and while the fool of an apprentice is taking down the other shutter, or looking for a pair of scissars, Madam is cutting, shuffling, and working the rolls of ribbon

bon into a large pocket that hangs before her for that purpose.

It has been well known, that in a few mornings a woman has *made on the Dobbin Rig* two or three hundred yards of ribbon.

R U M D R A G.

THE *Rum Dragger* generally follows broad-wheel waggons on horse-back, and counterfeiting drunkenness, rides up against the shaft-horses, or strikes against the wheels. The waggoner cautions him, and advises him to take care lest he gets under the wheels. The *Rum Dragger* says, in a drunken tone, that he will give the Waggoner half-a-crown if he will lead his horse, and let him get half an hour's sleep in his waggon.

THIS the Waggoner foolishly consents to; but as soon as he gets in, he begins to work in the following manner: He takes off the directions from the trunks and parcels, and puts on others addressed to fictitious personages; which done, he quits the waggon, pretending to be much refreshed, gives the half-crown, and rides on to London.

By that time he thinks the waggon unloading (for he knows the inns at which all waggons and coaches put up, and the hours they go out and come in at) a Ticket-porter comes into the yard, demands the trunk or parcel as directed, confuses the Book-keeper, takes advantage of the mistakes of the direction—perhaps goods taken up on the road. The trunk is delivered, carried to the *Dragger*, and emptied by him of the whole

whole of its contents, which are disposed of immediately.

LANDLORDS of Inns, Book-keepers, Waggoners, and Stage-Coachmen, when their waggons or coaches come into the yards, should always look round to see if any strangers lurk about ; but above all, they should be careful to prevent any person from looking over the directions, as there cannot be any thing more easy than for one of the *Draggers*, when he has seen a direction, to assume the name, and take the parcel or trunk with him, or send for it ; in consequence of which an Action may be brought against the Proprietors, who are compelled to satisfy for the goods which have been lost.

The HIGH GAGGER

IS a man who by some means or other gets footing in a gentleman's house, into whose favour he takes all opportunities of ingratiating himself. Having discovered the weak side of him he means to *gag*, which he soon acquires a knowledge of, perhaps when he has found him overtaken in liquor, he extracts a promise of the loan of fifty pounds, or to give him a house to live in, or a horse to ride on, or something else, perhaps, as much incompatible with the ability of the giver, as undeserved by the receiver.

The LOW GAGGER.

THE professors of this *Rig* are old Soldiers, old Sailors, Gypsies, Tinkers,

kers, &c. The ways and means which they make use of to excite the pity and compassion of the humane, are innumerable.

AN Instance :

AN old Soldier had *gagg'd* about London many years. His mode for provoking compassion was to get some sheep's blood and a handful of flour, which he put so artfully upon his knee, as to make the passengers, who saw it, believe it to be a mortification in his leg and thigh.

HE had taken his stand one morning in a part of the Borough where a young Surgeon who walked St. Thomas's Hospital happened to pass.

THE lamentation of the *Gagger* at once seized his ear and attracted his eye. Being a young man full of " the milk

“ of human kindness,” he stopped and demanded of the old *Gagger* whether he did not dread a mortification; the *Gagger* replied, that “ he was in great pain, “ and that was all he knew of the “ matter.”

THE young Surgeon gave him sixpence, and promised to get him into the Hospital, whither he scoured away, assembled the Pupils, and informed them of the shocking case which had occurred to him that morning as he passed along the Borough: He had seen a poor man sitting upon some straw, whom he believed to have gotten a mortification in his leg and thigh, and he begged them for the sake of humanity to join him in soliciting the Head of the Hospital to admit this poor wretch as a patient.

THE

THE Head of the Hospital was applied to ; but a negative was given to the application, because it was unprecedented to admit common beggars.

THIS disappointment excited a double spirit in the young gentlemen, who immediately subscribed upwards of five pounds, and one of them was desired to hire a room with a bed in it.

A Room was hired.

THE next thing was to get two men with a hand-barrow and some straw, when off they set in a body to fetch the old Gagger.

THE young Surgeon arrived first, and desired him to be of good cheer, for tho' they were not going to carry him to

to the Hospital, he should be full as well treated where they carried him; and he doubted not but that they should make a cure of him without cutting his leg off.

WHEN the *Gagger* saw the two men, the hand-barrow, the straw, and the Surgeons with their sleeves and aprons on, he jumps up and scampers thro' the crowd as if the devil was in him, to the admiration of the mob, who huzza'd the Surgeons back to the Hospital, by way of applauding their skill and perfect acquaintance in surgery.

S H A M L E G G E R S.

The D U F F.

W H I S P E R I N G D U D D E R S.

THESE are divided into several classes: some travel on horseback, and
some

some on foot; some with carts and wag-gons, &c.

THEY frequent the out-skirts of cities, large towns, markets, villages, and fairs.

THE goods they have for sale are damaged, which they get from on board ships or out of large manufactories; but tho' damaged, they are generally of the newest fashions and neatest patterns.

THE assured manner of these people, and their mode of talking, both frequently joined to a good person, induce you to buy from them, tho' at the same time you owe a neighbour fifteen or twenty pounds that have been due for the very same kind of goods, which were better by twenty and cheaper by thirty per cent.

THEY

THEY endeavour to make you believe that the goods they sell are smuggled, tho' they were really manufactured in Spitalfields, and may be bought at any of the large shops for half the money you pay one of these Geniuses for them.

A DUDDER happened some time ago to meet a Countryman in a dark lane, and sold him a waistcoat-piece for two guineas and a half, which stood himself in only four and sixpence. Not satisfied however with thus defrauding him, he induced him, by telling him that it was worth six guineas, and that he was afraid of the Revenue-officer, to kneel down in a puddle of water, crook his arm, and pray that it might never straighten, if he would ever tell the Exciseman, or even his own wife, where he had it, or what he gave for it.

THOSE

THOSE who open shops at large inns, and are at great expence in the keeping of servants, carts, &c. to move a very large property, which they pretend to be that of a Bankrupt, are another class of this head.

THEIR goods, as well as those of the lower *Dudders*, are damaged commodities purchased at large shops in London, or at Manufactories, or the India-House.

THEY have not unfrequently bought goods in a manufacturing town, which they have retailed again at forty per Cent. profit to the inhabitants of that town.

THE lowest class of this trade is a fellow who dresses like a sailor, and has a bundle tied up in a handkerchief, with which he goes into a country village,

lage, where he pretends to have just come from on board of an Indiaman, and that he has got some nice tea, but is afraid of the Exciseman; however, he will let you taste it: he then unties one of the pounds, which is very good; the neighbours are called in, who approve of it and buy the whole; out of which there is about a pound and a half of real tea, the rest being dried berries, floe-leaves, and sand; which last article is not half so pernicious as the floe-leaves, for they are poisonous, while the sand sinks to the bottom, without any other harm than that of making up the weight.

BLEATING RIG

IS the stealing of sheep. Of all the crimes which the Legislature have animadverted

madverted on, that which seems to require the most lenient explanation of the law is this crime. Poverty alone can induce men to be guilty of it; and it is very hard that the same severity should be inflicted upon the wretched sheep-stealer, whose hunger and the cries of his family have driven him to the commission of this crime, as upon the hardened highwayman, who robs to support himself in luxuries, and to dissipate it in the most abandoned pursuits.

CHOSEN PELLs

ARE companions who ride in pairs. They shoe their horses with leather, stop coaches in town, strip Ladies, take down their hair, and extract the jewels from their heads, &c. besides taking their purses, &c.

FLYING

FLYING PORTER

IS a fellow dressed like a Porter; a pen and ink and a sheet of paper set him up. He watches the ale-houses which sell purl early in the morning, where he looks over the yesterday's *Daily Advertiser*, and drinks a penny-worth.

He looks out for some robbery that has been committed, and asks the maid "what her master's name is?" As soon as he has learned it, he writes a letter as if it came from the master of the house; the contents of which are, that a man came early in the morning with a sack full of divers things, and as the man looked suspicious, and gave a very indifferent account of himself, he had him stopped and given in charge

charge to a Constable. The sack was opened, and it contained such and such goods, linens marked, &c. and in general answering the description which appeared in yesterday's paper, which made him presume them to be his; that he had nothing to do but pay the Porter, and come to his house at such a sign, where he will have an opportunity of recovering his things, and seeing justice done on the thief.

At the delivery of this letter the Porter appears unbuttoned and sweating, and the owner of the lost goods being quite rejoiced, readily pays the sum demanded, and something more, and so is *done* by the *Flying Porter*.

THE conclusion of the story has something very ridiculous in it; for on the owner's applying to the landlord in

hopes of recovering his goods, and telling him that he can swear to the things, the landlord is much surpris'd, and a dispute succeeds between them, which is unravelled by the letter being produced, when the landlord is alike ignorant of the goods and the Porter.

The FAWNEY RIG.

A RING-DROPPER ; a fellow who has gotten a woman's pocket, with a pair of scissars, some thread, a thimble, and a housewife with a ring in it, which he drops for some credulous person to pick up.

As soon as he has got some gudgeon to bite at his hook and to pick up his pocket, he claims halves for being present, and they begin to examine it.

THE

THE *Fawney* says, " I dare say some
" poor woman has lost her pocket.
" Good gracious ! here's a ring, and
" her wedding-ring too, for here's a
" poesy ;" then reads, " Love me and
" leave me not," or some such thing.

HE then *comes* the stale story of, " If
" you will give me eight or nine shil-
" lings for my share, you shall have
" the whole."

IF you accede to this and swallow his
bait, you have the ring and pocket,
worth about sixpence ; for tho' the ring
itself cost as much, yet the intrinsic
value of it is not a halfpenny.

QUEER as this *rig* may appear, there
is a large shop in London where these
kind of rings are sold, for the purpose
of going on the *Fawney*.

The RUNNING SNAVEL.

MEN and women who watch little boys of a Monday morning going to school, with their satchel of books thrown over their shoulders, and the money for their week's schooling in their pockets, and a large piece of bread and butter in their hands.

As soon as the *Snaveller* is up to this, he or she coaxes the child up some by-alley, narrow court, or dark passage, and *grabbles* the whole.

LEVANTERS.

THESE are of the order and number of *Black-Legs*, who live by the *Broads* † and the *Turf* *.

† Cant for Cards.

* Horse-racing.

THESE

THESE generally ride in pairs, having what is called a *Chosen Pell**, who always appears as a stranger.

WHENEVER you are at the *Broads*† you are sure to be *worked*, either by *glazing*, (that is, putting a looking-glass behind you) ringing changes on your cards, snatching the *bit* from under the candlestick, *grabbling* your pocket-book and hat, breaking your mouth, giving you a black eye; and to conclude the whole, the Constable is charged with you as a robber and a thief, never to be hereafter admitted into Gentlemen's company.

ON the turf the *Levanter* picks up some young Nobleman or Gentleman very little used to it, betts fifty upon a horse with him, pulls out his pocket-

* See character of *Chosen Pells*.

† Cards.

book, sets down his name, and the Nobleman in return sets down *his*. The *Levanter* then says, "My Lord, "I shall be at the stand when the race "is over;" instead of which he gets quite down to the extreme part of the course, while the *Chosen Pell*, who generally rides on a grey horse, keeps quite near where the horses come in; and if the horse which the *Levanter* betted upon has lost, the *Pell* rides across to some house, hedge, or field, as a signal to scamper off.

THE young Nobleman or Gentleman is now looking in and about the stand with his pocket-book in his hand. Another Gentleman enquires "who he "is looking for?" He replies, "Mr. "———," and they all burst into a loud laughter; of which he demands the cause? and they inform him that

that "he has been *levanted*, and that
"the fellow is now seven miles off."

CROCUSSING RIG

IS performed by men and women,
who travel as Doctors or Doctoreffes.

THEY leave bills in towns, villages,
and farm-houses; but before they call
there again, are sure to make a *know-*
ing enquiry, "what people are ill,
"how long, how taken, what com-
"plaints, &c." When made masters
of all this, they call for the bill, and
contrive to get an interview with the
person with whom it was left.

THEY open their boxes, which are
very elegant, and shew a nice arrange-
ment of boxes, bottles, pills, &c.

THEY then enter into a medical conversation, and pretend to have read BOERHAAVE and VAN SWIETEN, SYDENHAM and MEAD, and so *patter* even a sensible man as to make themselves supposed adepts in medicine.

THEY next pretend to some superior endowments acquired by practical study, look the person full in the face with whom they are conversing, and having previously turned their enquiries to the state of his or her health, demand, “if he or she be not affected in such a manner, and troubled with such a distemper?”

THIS begets an opinion of the Doctor’s abilities, and he next pretends to have a sovereign remedy for the disorder. The price is demanded by the patient, and agreed to; a regimen appointed, the medicine dispensed, and
two

two or three guineas paid to the Doctor for it; for which the greatest value left is the bottle, which is worth a penny; for the medicine itself is merely chalk and vinegar.

ACADEMY BUZ-NAPPERS.

THIS *Rig* is generally executed by a young fry of boys, who are first picked up in the purlieus of St. Giles's, and carried to J—y B——'s, in ——— street, where they are put into a room, in which there are figures dressed up like a man and a woman, with bells in every pocket for the young ones to practise on.

THEY are admitted to trial for one, two, or three evenings, and part of the gang attends to instruct them.

IF not clever, they are *bundled* into the street neck-and-heels; but if they can *make the dive*, take book, handkerchief, or purse, without making the bells speak in the execution of this business, then they are qualified to take their degrees, go out on the *leer* the next *darkey*, and follow the profession of a *Buz-napper*.

MISS W— was at once the most celebrated as a practitioner and instructress of this art.

D I N G E R S.

DINGING is a term for throwing away or hiding:—A highwayman will *ding* his *Upper-Benjamin**, his *Fazey*§, his *Sticks*†, his *Flogger*‡, his *Diggers*||, his *Beater-Cases***, &c. and having all

* Great coat. § Wig. † Pistols. ‡ Whip.
|| Spurs. ** Boots.

these

these on him when he committed the robbery, is totally transformed by *ding-
ing*.

THE best way for a man to conduct himself who has been robbed is to go to the next Livery-stable, and to make an enquiry of the master relative to the horse on which the highwayman rode.

SHOULD you on the contrary enquire of the hostler, he will endeavour to lead you astray, for he is generally in the *mess*, and frequently appears for the prisoner, to swear that he had no great-coat on, or to swear, when he rid up the yard that he had shoes on, &c. which puts the evidence into confusion and deceives the Jury.

To prevent a *Dinger* from escaping, the best method is, if he should not have

already passed thro' the turnpike in the dress in which he robbed you, to wait a short time, and you will see him pass by.

RUM MIZZLERS.

FELLOWS who are clever in making their escape; or, as it is termed in *flash*, *tipping the double to sherry*, *getting off*, or *running away*, when taken or going to be taken.

CLINK RIG.

STEALING silver tankards, pints, &c. Landlords too readily trust strangers into rooms where they deposit plate, &c. which is conveyed to a person who waits on the stairs to carry it away.

FOX

FOX THE CULL.

IF a Lady or Gentleman should have a brother, friend, or relation confined in any of the jails in or about London, whenever they visit them they should make a compliment to some person in authority in prison, in order that the prisoner should be brought to him or her : otherwise, so sure as you venture among them they will *fox* you ; which is, one of them comes behind you, puts a handkerchief over your eyes, and hustles you in amongst the thick of them, your pockets are turned inside out, and you are *done out and out*, as they call it.

KID RIG.

FELLOWS who meet boys coming home with work, pretend that they are

sent for the work, and desire the boy to make haste with the rest of it; or at other times, they propose to a boy who carries a bundle, to give him six-pence if he will deliver a message, and they will hold the parcel.

THE boy runs on the message, and the parcel decamps on the *Kid-rig*.

TICK, BIT, and SACK-DIVER.

CANT words for watch, purse, and money. The best performer in this way, in this or any other country, is the celebrated Miss W——, who has been two hundred times before a Magistrate, and tried four-and-twenty times at the Old-Bailey. She is a fine looking woman, dresses entirely upon the *ton*, and plies no where else but at Ranelagh and Vaux-

Vaux-Hall in the summer, and at Covent-Garden and Drury-Lane Theatres in the winter. While she is *doing* of you, she always looks you full in the face. However, the biters may be bit, as the Readers will learn by this *Anecdote of Miss W—*.

THE last time she was committed to Newgate, one of the prisoners pretended to be very much concerned for, and condoled with her, sham'd a bit of a cry, begged to salute her, and at the same time *did* her; for he picked her pocket of *Tick, Bit, and Sack*.

RUNNING GLAZIER.

THIS fellow is upon the *look-out* what families are leaving London.

So soon as the families are gone he gets a Glazier's apron, a little round hat on his head, and a large pane of glass, with a lump of putty stuck on the corner, in his hand, knocks at the door, and tells the house-keeper that he has had orders to clean and mend the windows: but no sooner is he left alone seemingly cleaning and mending, than he takes an opportunity of robbing the house.

HAVING detained my Readers, perhaps, too long among Characters with whom I could hope him and Society likewise to be unacquainted, I have perhaps a right to apologize for the introduction of them at all: but as my intention has been to expose, that

that the discovery may act as a preventive of the schemes exercised by villainy, and the arts and machines planned by fraud, that intention it is hoped will be a sufficient apology; nor shall I again presume to digress, but get straight forward as quick as possible.

CHAP.

C H A P. II.

*Go to Bergs. Lisle. Dog - Ordinary
there. Go to Paris.*

FROM Dunkirk I went to a town called Bergs, where I spent the evening with a Mr. CONWAY, an Officer of the Irish Brigades, in whom I found, that a partiality for their country remains in their breasts, tho' they have changed their Sovereigns ; and tho' not born exactly in the same country, yet our being born under the same Prince created an attachment. He was sensible, polite, and attentive.

THE succeeding day I set forward, and passing thro' Cassell, arrived at Lisle, the most famous city in French Flanders.

Flanders. It is, on account of its elegance, stiled *Petit Paris*, or *Little Paris*; the Market-Place is very grand, and indeed every part of the city very neat.

I REMARKED one very singular thing here, that the mercantile people used Dogs for the conveyance of goods to different parts of the city; of whom from one to eight were harnessed to a carriage, on which they conveyed the goods from one place to another.

THERE was a thing equally remarkable in the mode of feeding these Dogs, for there are two or three places which are denominated Dog-Ordinaries; whither they are sent unharnessed at the hours of meals by their masters, each Dog bearing a *sous* (about a half-penny) in his mouth.

WHEN

WHEN they come to the Ordinary, they are placed in separate stalls, and attended by a *Traiteur*, who takes their money, and brings them a bowl of offal, on which they feed; and having finished their meal, they return to their masters, and are again harnessed to work.

FROM Lille I went to Douay, which is remarkable only for the Irish College: which having viewed, and talked with some sensible young Irishmen, from whom I learned some of the anecdotes which I have given in the character of Mr. D——, I passed on to Cambray, where I took a seat in the *Diligence* for Paris.

IN this vehicle I passed thro' Picardy, a fine, open country, and in two days arrived in the City of Paris, the metropolis of France. This appeared to me
a new

a new world ; the language, the habits, and the appearance of every thing were totally different from what I had been heretofore acquainted with.

I took up my lodgings at Mons. MARONE's, at the HOTEL IMPERIAL, in the RUE DES ECUS. Here my inexperience of the manners of the country had brought me into a kind of awkwardness with my hair-dresser, the morning after my arrival.

THE practice here is for every man in every situation to wear a *Chapeau de Bras*, which never offends the head ; so that you shall see a *Shoe-black* and a *Sweep-chimney* with shirts as black as their coats, but with powdered heads and hats under their arms.

I HAD

I HAD ordered a hair-dresser, who took very great pains indeed in dressing my hair, which, after two hours work, he completed by shaking such a quantity of powder in my face, as at once almost choked and blinded me; at which, on pronouncing my dissatisfaction in an English execration, Monsieur replied, "*C'est à la façon.*"

HAVING paid my barber three *sous*, which is his most liberal price, I put on my hat, which put him into such a passion, and made him sputter so many execrations, so very unintelligibly to me, who was but a Tyro in the language, that I was obliged to call up my landlord to explain to me what ail'd the Barber.

HE informed me that my hair-dresser would not again attend me, for I had spoiled his two hours work. I made

an

an apology in a *sous* piece, got his absolution, a little powder on my hair, and sallied forth with my hat under my arm quite à la *Parisienne*.

IN the course of the day having lost my way, I was obliged to have recourse to signs to discover my meaning, for it seems my French was unintelligible; and was at length, by shewing an *écu* to a Savoyard, who snatched at it very eagerly, thinking at first I meant it *pour Charité*, and by the assistance of a *liard* learned my way to my Hotel in the RUE DES ECUS.

SHORTLY after my arrival, I wrote to my father, requesting a supply from him, which he might pay into the hands of Mess. CASTELL and POWELL, Bankers in Lombard-Street, to be remitted to the house of Sir JOHN LAMBARD, in Paris ;
but

but that as my Banker said he could not deal in small sums, I desired that my father would send as large a sum as he could possibly spare.

IN return I received a draft for ten guineas, agreeably to my address, which was inclosed in a letter of so singular a nature, that I thought the commencement of it worthy of preservation; it was in the following words :

“ WHAT brought you to France and
 “ bed—n’d to you? You’re in a coun-
 “ try now where there is no mercy nor
 “ money. Take care of yourself, or
 “ they will *shop* you.”

“ You say your Banker will not deal
 “ in small sums: my compliments to
 “ him and tell him, I won’t deal in
 “ large ones.—Does he think we dig
 “ the

“ the money out of the hop-grounds in
“ this country, and be d—n’d to
“ him ?”

THIS money made me easy for some time, and gave me an opportunity of viewing Paris more fully than I should otherwise have had an opportunity of doing.

I HAD for this purpose, being a stranger, and but very little conversant with the language and manners of the people, determined to follow the advice of Sir HENRY WOTTON to MILTON, of “ keeping my thoughts close and
“ my countenance open.”

C H A P.

C H A P. III.

*French Dress. Horse-Race. Anecdote.
Short Account of Paris. Remarks on
Travellers.*

I WAS willing to learn, from an actual review, what were the amusements of the French; for I thought I began to perceive that they have not the same love for foreign amusements which my Countrymen have: yet one would suppose, from their imitation of our undress, which was a thorough copy of that of our *Black-Legs*, that there might be some success in the trial of a species of English amusement.

A HORSE-RACE upon the plains of Sablon drew me to it, the company at
which

which was remarkably elegant. The QUEEN was in a royal pavillion erected for that purpose; as were the Count D'ARTOIS, and the Duke de LAUSANNE, Duke de CHARTRES, Prince STANISLAUS, the Prince of NASSAU, &c.

THE race was but very indifferent, and the horse which won was termed *Abbé*; he was rode by *Jack Singleton*; indeed the Jockies were in general from England.

THE turf is thought to be the best in the world for running on.

AMONG the occurrences which happened that day, there was one which did much honour to the generosity of a French Nobleman:—One of our *knowing* Countrymen, whom I have already described under the character of *Levellers*, was present at this race, and having

ing made a large bett with one of the Princes of the Blood, and being unsuccessful, had attempted equally unsuccessfully to play off the *Levant*.

A FRENCH Nobleman who had been in England, and saw the process of detection, came up to our *Knight of Industry*, and told him, that “ he supposed he had forgotten his pocket-book at his lodgings; and requested him to accept from him, in return for the civilities he had received in England from the Gentlemen of that country, the amount of his bett.”

OUR Genius accepted the sum and paid it away; which was no sooner done, than the Nobleman bad him “ Adieu! wishing him a safe journey to England, as in that country they would not bear to have the *Levant* played off upon them.”

It

It may be necessary for me to give some account of PARIS as it struck me, or I acquired any knowledge of it.

THE gates of Paris are very large and beautiful, loaded with ornaments and inscriptions. The Louvre, tho' never inhabited, is of a vast extent, and is a most magnificent building. The Tuilleries are extraordinary for their regularity: these gardens are resorted to by the most fashionable people in Paris; and about the months of May, June, and July, they look like an earthly Paradise.

It is impossible for any passenger who makes so short a stay in a place, to be able to describe accurately the very various buildings, the curious gardens, convents, churches, &c. &c. or the pictures or statues which adorn them.

I can-

I candidly confess my inability to describe what demands a work of itself.

Nothing is wanting to gratify curiosity that art can invent, or Genius contrive; that Wit can suggest, or Treasure purchase. The prospect of the unfinished Louvre, the multitude of Noblemen's houses surpassing the palaces of many Sovereigns in structure and furniture, the stately monasteries, the delightful and surprizing bridges, the numerous and valuable libraries, &c. render it, in my opinion, one of the wonders of the world.

NOTWITHSTANDING our illiberal opinion of the poverty of the French, enlargements and embellishments never cease, and the wealthy vie with each other in magnificence. Is this a proof of national poverty or vanity?

It

It is strange that a City of so great fame, and so very little distant, should be so little known to us! Can it be attributed to so weak a reason as that antipathy which is said to be natural for Englishmen to entertain against Frenchmen? Yet it is the only real cause which can be assigned for it. Indeed one of the misfortunes which France experiences is in the representations made by those of our Countrymen who have been in that kingdom: they have not attended to the science, religion, or virtue of the country; and the principal information they can give is where to find an Opera-dancer who is liberal of her favours. Guided by prejudice they blacken, without regard to truth, the best of things, and by their malicious representations diminish the greatest.

C H A P. IV.

*Get Money from my Father. Dress à-la
François. Versailles. The King. The
Queen. King of France's Coronation
Oath. Character of the Emperor.
Lodgings. Ordinaries.*

AS the French imitated us; I resolved as an Englishman not to be outdone in complaisance; for having received a second draught from my father for another ten guineas, I bought new cloaths, chapeau, bag, sword, &c. and thus equipped, I went to Versailles, which is just fifteen miles from Paris.

AN attempt to describe this lovely place would be presumption. It begs description.

I SAW

I saw the King and Queen dine in public, which they do twice in the week, and all people, without exception, are permitted to enter, as they are on Sunday evening to the Royal Supper. They are not afraid of the Sovereign here, but, on the contrary, love him for his mildness and affability; for he converses, smiles, and talks indiscriminately with his subjects.

THE Queen his Consort is the admiration of her people. She graces with her presence all public amusements; and the elegance of her dress and the loveliness of her person, joined to the beauty and innocence of her face, gain her the hearts, love, and affection of all her people.

THOSE who have had the honour of conversing with her Majesty say, that

the beauty of her mind exceeds that of her person; that her understanding is bright, and her penetration clear.

THIS observation she evinces by being the patroness and encourager of genius, the friend of virtue, and discourager of vice: in short, Wisdom and the Graces distinguish the present QUEEN OF FRANCE!

THESE characters of Monarchs who are *absolute* may seem strange to the subjects of a *limited Monarchy*, who are kept more at a distance from their Sovereign, nor are suffered to behold his meals or to converse with him in the manner with the subjects of a Monarch whose word is Law; which word, too, has no temperament but from his clemency. His will makes peace and declares war; embodies the military, discharges and pays them.

them. It may be a matter of some entertainment to see the CORONATION OATH of that Monarch, that it may be compared with ours. It is as follows :

“ IN the Name of JESUS CHRIST,
 “ I promise the Christians my subjects
 “ to take care and use all my endeavours that Christians may live in peace
 “ with the Church of God ; that all vocations may live without rapine, and
 “ without offence ; and that mercy and
 “ equity shall be exercised in all judgments ; and I hope that God will shew
 “ mercy to me, and to my people : all
 “ this I swear upon oath. So help
 “ me God and the Holy Gospel !”

I HAD the good fortune to be at Versailles at the same time with the Emperor JOSEPH, who travelled *incognito* under the name of Count FALKENSTEIN.

He is in person very like the Queen his sister; his countenance was sensible, and his person thoroughly majestic. I got very near him at three different times; and once so very near as to attract his attention. He cast his eye full upon me, and my eye at the same time happened to catch his in such a manner as to make us continue looking at one another for some moments.

His eye is quick and penetrating, and his countenance to me, who flatter myself with an opinion of my being in a degree a Physiognomist, indicated the Warrior, the Politician, the Philosopher, the Scholar, and the Gentleman.

FROM Versailles I returned to Paris, where I had taken new lodgings at the *hotel* of Madame VILLEMOUNT, at the

Rue

Rue Fosse de St. JAQUE, near *St. GENEVIEVE*.

LODGINGS at Paris are very cheap and very convenient. A single man may be neatly and pleasantly lodged for an *écu* a-week, which is about half-a-crown English. I was obliged to live in public pretty much, which gave me an opportunity of knowing the Ordinaries there, which for cheapness and elegance exceed any thing I could have imagined.

FOR *vingt quatre sous*, about two shillings sterling, you may dine upon three courses, and have *vin de Pais* into the bargain: this last is a small kind of a wine, which is drank by the people of the country as our small-beer.

I GENERALLY dined at a *neuf sous* (a nine-penny) Ordinary, where I frequently met very polite; nay sometimes very elegant company.

It is not unworthy of remark, that no knives are laid at the tables of Ordinaries, and every guest is obliged to carry one in his pocket to cut his victuals.

At these tables the guests are prevented from entering into the discussion of those political topics which make so great a part of the conclusion of English Dinners; but they, in lieu of that, entertain themselves with works of wit, and articles of genius.

CHAP.

C H A P. V.

A Review. Comparison of Parisian and English Police. Execution.

IN a kingdom where the *Military* makes a principal part of the State, Reviews are frequent and grand. I had the pleasure of seeing one of the finest that had been in that country, which was given on account of the presence of the Emperor JOSEPH, on the Plains of Sablon, where the horse-race was held a few days before.

WHEN I arrived on the Plains, the lines of the soldiers were drawn up three deep, with field-pieces and artillery; the Officers in their proper stations, and a profound silence reigning among fifty thousand men.

HEALTH, neatness, and cleanliness, seemed to pervade the whole of the corps, whose eyes expectation bent, as it were, in search of their Royal Master. About twelve o'clock several coaches arrived in procession, attended by a very numerous guard. The first coach, in which was the Queen, was followed by nine state-carriages, containing Princesses and Countesses.

THE brilliancy of the Queen cannot be well expressed: I hope the Reader will forgive the *pun*, when I say, by her dress she appeared *The Queen of Diamonds*, while the shouts of her people announced her *The Queen of Hearts*? I never have seen such a dress, nor heard such a shout.

THE Princesses and Countesses were almost equal in splendour and magnificence to the Queen. The coaches
were

were very superb, painted with allegoric figures, lined with the richest velvets, intermixed and wrought with gold. The carvings and paintings surpassed the most artful fancy to describe.

EACH coach was drawn by eight beautiful horses, caparisoned with helmets and plumes; the horses champing upon their bits, lofty and proud, and chearful in their work, seemed as if they had been conscious of attending their Royal Mistress.

THE diamonds, dresses, and beauties, with the splendor of the whole procession, made me think that all the riches of the East were gathered into that single spot.

THIS was succeeded by the greatest cavalcade imagination can devise. The King, the Emperor, the King's Brothers,

thers, the Princes of the Blood, and all the Nobility of France, formed at once a sight the most splendid and solemn.

THE King was dressed in scarlet and gold: his behaviour was regular, manly, and indeed truly kingly.

THE Emperor was dressed in a plain suit of green cloaths, a black stock, a plain hat with a black cockade, a star, and a blue ribbon.

THE salute from the people and the soldiery bespoke the affection of the one and the discipline of the other. Upon the whole, the harmony of the music, and the evolutions of the military, formed a sight which,

— “Taken for all in all,

“I ne’er shall look upon its like again.”

ON

ON my return to Paris, I quitted the ordinary where I dined with an Officer of the Police, who sat next to me at dinner, in order to see an execution.

BEFORE I describe the execution, it may not be amiss to give a few ideas of the Police by which not only the Metropolis but all France is regulated.

THE *Espionage*, or suite of spies, by which this Country is guarded, or rather watched, is divided into different classes, who are paid from five *sous* to five *louis*, or from five pence to five guineas a day.

THEY attend to the very meals you eat, and the *Lieutenant of the Police* is as well informed of the meat you have eaten, as the *Traiteur* who dressed it.

THE

THE very *Rareeshow-men* have a reward for discovering the places where flower-pots are put out of windows, which is subject here to a penalty. These *Show-men*, too, *paint*, as it is called; that is, describe accurately every stranger whose curiosity brings him to France.

THE Landlords of *Hotels* are constrained to give a regular account of any person who takes lodgings with them, as also an account of their departure from their lodgings.

THUS aided, it is not to be wondered at that the regulations of the Police, where the information is so speedy and so certain, should be better in a country which will bear them: but such regulations are not suited to the tone of a Government of which Liberty is the master.

master-string upon which the whole of its harmony depends.

IN England the subject could not bear to have his every expression liable to the information of the person to whom in an hour of openness he had spoken perhaps more freely than he could justify.

WANTING those, indeed it may be said almost all aids, it may be wondered at that the Police of Westminster is so well regulated as it is.

THE care of those Magistrates has ran thro' the different gradations of guilt, and has suppressed vice, and encouraged virtue. It may be said, that the tenderness of the Magistrate should not in this first instance be extended. But it is the principal discrimination of the laws of the two Countries; that in France,

France, the bare *suspicion* involves in the punishment of *guilt*; while the maxim of the English Code is, *that it is better that ninety-nine offenders should escape than one innocent suffer*. Even this merciful mode of speaking which our law holds, makes it more difficult to prevent mischief and suppress crimes; for the persons who have been guilty, yet escape thro' this mild interpretation, extend the difficulty; and enlarge the objects to be animadverted upon.

LIMITED within so very narrow boundaries, and aided so little, without the assistance of any *Espionage*, and barely helped by the superiority of abilities, the Magistracy of the Bow-street Police have had at least all the activity of the French, and often as great success. Where they have failed, it must be attributed to the deficiency of our Constitution, and not to

Ma-

Magistrates whose activity is as enlarged as their information is narrow.

THIS, however, is a defect, which no well-wisher to the Freedom of this Country would wish remedied at so extravagant a price as it would cost. For who would sacrifice for the peaceful enjoyment of property, or even life itself, the chance of being hurried into a gaol at the will of arbitrary rulers; and afterwards remaining there without even their friends daring to enquire after, or being admitted to them; nay, without knowing what the State intends for them, until almost the moment they are to undergo the sentence of the Law?

THE execution was as horrible as the sight of the review had been pleasing. A Monsieur DE RUE was condemned to be broken alive upon the wheel without receiving

receiving the *Coup de Grace*, or stroke of mercy, which is usually given to ordinary criminals to put an end to their suffering with their existence : his body was to be thrown into the fire and burnt to ashes, and those ashes scattered in the air.

THIS man was executed for poisoning a woman and her son ; but the report which prevailed was, that he had poisoned six people before.

My conductor was an officer of some rank, for he conducted me not only into the prison, but even into the very apartment where the prisoner was. I came up to and had a full view of him. He was dressed in a morning gown, with a velvet cap and slippers on : he seemed almost in a state of stupefaction. Several of his friends were round him, who kissed and embraced him repeatedly.

edly. The Priest who attended on this occasion, presented him a crucifix, which he kissed five or six times; and then having put his arms round the Priest's neck, embraced and returned him thanks. He appeared to me as if he had undergone very great torture, and suffered extreme pain. He was so weak as to render it almost impossible to get him into the coach which waited for him.

At about six in the evening he was conveyed to the *Place de Grève*, the place of execution. The crowd was so numerous as to make it impossible to get nearer the scaffold than just to see him upon it.

At about eight a period was put to his existence, by undergoing the dreadful sentence.

IN

WHILE in the prison, I asked the Officer who accompanied me, "whether I might not speak to the prisoner who was to suffer?" which he told me "would not be allowed; for that it was by great favour I had been admitted within the prison, few people being suffered to enter into it; and when admitted never allowed to ask questions."

IN the short time of my stay in the prison, I observed that none of the prisoners were ironed; a very essential difference between those confined for crimes in our gaols, where the gaoler has his fetters of "all prices, from one guinea to ten."

AN execution in France is attended with all imaginable solemnity; no giving the unhappy object of punishment
 I drink

drink—no crying out, “*Die like a cock*”—nor those kind of expressions too commonly used among the vulgar in England—nor any of those comments which we hear after our Tyburn executions of “*He died hard,*” and was “*as bold as brass.*”

CHAP.

C H A P VI.

Reasons for not performing at Paris. Sell all my Things. Apply for and get my Pass. Meet a Gentleman at the Coffee-House. Spend the Day with, and obtain some Money from, him.

I REMAINED at Paris upwards of six months, without trying to attempt any thing as a Lecturer, from my fear of facing the Audience of a great city, whose inhabitants could have no relish for what they understood not. A Company of Players might perhaps have attracted public notice; for though the Language might be unintelligible, the Action would stand as an Interpreter of the meaning, and make the Play a kind of Pantomime; while I, who depended

pended more upon the composition than the delivery of my Lecture, could not hope for any attention: and, like the Philosophic Vagabond in the VICAR of WAKEFIELD, who intending to teach the Dutch English, had forgot that it was necessary that he himself should speak Dutch; so I, who hoped to give a Selection of Beauties, both Entertaining and Moral, ought to have remembered, that to be successful I ought to be able to translate and deliver them in French.

DISCOURAGED by the difficulty of a foreign language in which after thirty it is not very easy to acquire an intelligence; I gave up the idea of prosecuting my Lecturing Scheme in France, and determined to revisit my own country. Yet, such were the pleasures of this bewitching capital, that I could not think of quitting it while any of my moveables

remained; and my cloaths, sword, linen, trunks, &c. vanished piece-meal; nor until I was left almost with no other moveable but myself, could I determine to apply to Lord STORMONT for my pass.

I HAD come to Paris without giving any account of myself to the Ambassador, which I afterwards found was necessary to be done, both at my arrival and departure. As I had been inattentive in the first instance, I determined to be careful in the last, and therefore waited on the Ambassador, who in two days after gave me my pass.

THE mode of granting a pass is: the Secretary of the Ambassador, after an application made as is before-mentioned, sends your letter to the *Grand Police*, who already is very well apprized of
who

who and what you are; whether you owe any money, or whether there be any complaints against you: if they are satisfied that there are no charges of this sort against you, your pass is made out and signed "Louis Sixteenth."

FURNISHED with it, I prepared to depart from Paris with a very heavy heart and a very light purse.

IN the interval which passed between my application and my obtaining my passport, as I sat in the *Caffé Conti*, ruminating on the distress I had brought myself into by my embarking in an adventure I was not competent to, and presaging the evils which were to follow, an English gentleman arrived in his coach; out of which having alighted, he perceiving me to be the only Englishman, himself excepted, in the

room, demanded if I had seen the English News-papers; to which replying in the affirmative, a further conversation ensued.

I LOOKED in his eye, the only place to look for the soul of man, and the benignity of it told me I should not be hurt by his acquaintance.

I WAS not deceived; for after some common-place conversation, he asked me to dine with him at the *Hotel de Saxe*. After dinner, he asked if I would honour him with my company to the *Boulevards*. I did so, and about four o'clock I was parading in the grand procession made in that place with a gilt coach, a coachman with a laced hat and bag-wig, with two footmen in rich liveries behind. I could not help admiring myself,

self, often thinking I should become a cart much better than a coach.

WE drank coffee at the celebrated Madame Cousin's, a famous Courtezan; and again coached to the *Colisée*, a place like our Ranelagh, where we now moved in the grand circle.

HAVING thus spent a day of pleasure, my Friend—indeed I should call him my Benefactor—invited me home to supper, which was one of the most elegant. Nor did my generous countryman halt here; for at my departure he pressed the acceptance of what money I might want, as he felt I might have no immediate remittance to my Banker, as our agents are frequently too negligent.—I took two guineas, and departed the happiest man in the world.

My reader may be desirous to know who it was who made me thus happy, by becoming my Banker without having any deposit. It was a Mr. DAVY, from Woodford in Essex; a Gentleman of four thousand pounds a-year, with Sentiment, Manners, and Sensibility, as enlarged as his estate is ample.

CHAP.

C H A P. VII.

Remarks on France.

PREVIOUS to my departure, I had made an intimacy with a Gentleman who teaches the King Geography, and from him I learned what, tho' it may perhaps be found in most common books of Geography, was nevertheless new to me, and perhaps may be so to some of my Readers: I shall not therefore trespass on them by an apology, and shall at once tell them, that France is two hundred and twenty-five leagues in length, near the same in breadth, and about nine hundred in circumference.

WITHIN this circumference are twenty-eight thousand villages and three thousand towns great and small, of which eight hundred are considerable, and

among these last twenty-five capital Cities. The steeples which one meets, almost every where in France are computed to be one hundred and thirty-two thousand; the Parishes into which it is divided are seventy thousand; and the Abbeyes for the different Religious are six hundred.

FRANCE, besides, is divided by two hundred and twenty-seven navigable rivers, and contains eighteen million four hundred thousand souls.

LEARNING cannot be said to be any where more carefully cultivated than in France, where there are no less than eighteen Universities for the acquisition of it. Indeed learning draws no small assistance from the libraries and cabinets of the Monarch at Paris, which are open alike to all persons, whether foreigner or native. The studious
may

may take any book, and the curious inspect whatever may be deemed worthy of preservation, without any expence. It is not then to be wondered at, if with such aids Literature should flourish.

THE Learning of the Country is very extensive, but rather more applied to what is termed the *Belles-Lettres*, than to that more solid course of Science which is passed thro' at our Universities. But the Professors, Heads of Houses, &c. are all paid by the King in the most munificent manner, while the Students attend without any expence whatever.

It may be thought necessary to say something of the character of the French, which, as far as my skill in the language went, was a very great inclination, or rather itch for talking.

This is very troublesome to an Englishman, whose natural taciturnity is generally as great as the inquisitiveness of a Frenchman is extreme. Their civility, however, compensates for their curiosity, as they are as ready to give as to receive information.

THIS extreme civility to strangers renders them at once pleasing and serviceable; they are generous and free, without the least reserve: in short, a well-bred Frenchman is one of the most accomplished as well as desirable characters one can be acquainted with.

CHAP.

C H A P. VIII.

Quit Paris. Taken ill.

AFTER all, Paris with all its attractions has but very cool comfort for an Englishman without money, and I had experienced some very distressing scenes previous to my meeting with Mr. DAVY. I had determined neither to trespass a second time on his bounty, nor any longer to remain in a place where I had no resource but the generosity of my countrymen; and therefore about the middle of July 1777, I set off a-foot, with about thirteen shillings sterling in my pocket.

THE rest of my moveables, viz. a Shirt, or rather a *Dickey*, with a Cravat

L 6

and

and a pair of stockings tied up in a handkerchief, were flung over my shoulder; and in this journeyman-taylor-like manner he who a little time ago strutted through Paris with his Bag, Chapeau, and Sword, marched on to St. Denis.

VERY little variety occurred in my journey till I arrived at Abbeville, where I was taken so ill as no words could paint; yet in the wretched situation of my finances I was constrained to keep on my journey till I arrived at Montreuil, where I remained for a week so very ill as to be unable to move: however, at the end of that period I made a wretched shift to get on to Saum  in the cart of a poor Frenchman, with only one *sous* in my pocket, and struggling with a fever.

My illness had so alarmed the people of the little house where I spent my night

night at Saumé, that early in the morning of the day after I came there, my chamber was crowded with Monks, Doctors, Priests, and Friars.

SOME of them looked in my eyes, others felt my pulse; some recommended bleeding, others blistering; but all seemed to declare that I could not recover.

THE Priest pressed, prayed, exhorted and endeavoured to confess me; upon this I rose, opened my door, and requested them to quit my chamber; for I was determined, if I must die, to die *sulky*.

HAVING got rid of these attendants on my *Levee* I shut my door, and began to reflect upon the wretchedness of my situation. Myself ill, a small bill to be paid in the house, and nothing to pay.

pay it with or pawn for it, and in a strange place—I felt myself reduced to a state of wretchedness exceeding whatever I had before experienced.

THINKING could not relieve, I therefore determined on acting; and with some difficulty having come down stairs, I ordered a Hair-dresser, and drank some milk.

BEING dressed, I took *Heart of Grace* and walked into the town, where I happened to see a man standing at one of the doors whose habit bespoke him a butcher, but whose countenance declared him a son of sorrow. He seemed to me to have studied in the same school of Adversity with myself: nor did his appearance bely the fact; for on chatting with him I found that he was a Surgeon, who had been made a prisoner in
the

the last war and brought into England, where he learned to speak the language tolerably, and now lived by the trifling practice of this little town.

FROM him I learned what foreigners were in that town, who were a Captain LYON and his Lady, from Dundee in Scotland, and two English Gentlemen who lodged and boarded with them, a Mr. L—, an Attorney, and his son. The Captain was in the French service, and the Attorney had been Guardian to a young Lady whose fortune he was to have paid into Chancery, but he preferred *mizzling* off to France.

I WAITED on the Captain, whom I found possessed of those feelings which my unhappy situation made absolutely necessary for me to meet with or perish.

HIS

HIS wife, who was both amiable and compassionate, gave me half-a-guinea, while the Captain went down to my lodging and discharged my bill.

IF this humanity had not warmed their bosoms, I must have died there ; for my own countrymen, who were hack-nied in a profession which too frequently eradicates the nicer feelings of humanity, and stops up every aperture to the heart, peremptorily refused to give me any assistance.

HOWEVER, what they wanted of sensibility was made up by the generosity of Captain LYON and his wife. Accept, generous souls, of the thanks of the way-worn and sick stranger, whose life you saved ! May all your hours be as blessed and happy as your merit claims !

THE

THE Captain saw me a part of the way to Boulogne, whither I arrived in the evening, and where I determined to remain until my health was restored, and I should hear from my Father, to whom I had written a long and penitential letter.

CHAP.

C H A P. IX.

Boulogne, &c. *Receive a Remittance.
A Character.*

I REMAINED at Boulogne for a considerable time before I received any letter; however, I at length had one from my father, containing a remittance of *ten guineas*, payable at the house of *Monf. DUBRELL* the Banker, with which I paid off my debts. These indeed almost eat up the whole of it: but my health being yet unestablished, I was obliged to remain there a considerable time longer.

IN the time I remained here, I got acquainted with a very singular old fellow, of the name of *H—*, to whom every Englishman that comes here is
certain

certain of becoming a prey. Even I, poor as I was ! became his prey ; for in the price of a hare he bought for me, he cheated me of one-third. The following was written on the spot, and is an accurate description of him, viz.

A Singular CHARACTER in Boulogne.

“ SMOOTH of speech, singular in his
“ ways and gentle in his manners. Tho’
“ possessed of a satirical grin, yet he
“ has the smile of the times, with a bow
“ from a penny to a crown.

“ He can take an inventory of the
“ worth and effects of a man with the
“ acuteness of a CHRISTIE or a SKIN-
“ NER.

“ He is a wine-merchant in one fa-
“ mily, a cook in another, butler to a
“ third,

“ third, and agent and pawn-broker to a
 “ fourth.

“ His virtues are few, while his
 “ vices are many.

“ It is common for a man to have
 “ *two faces under one hat* ; but this
 “ man has a face for every day in the
 “ week.

“ In some families he runs up and
 “ down like a tame squirrel with a
 “ bell round his neck ; again, you
 “ meet him at the corner of a street,
 “ (bell-man like) dealing out charac-
 “ ters by wholesale and retail, which
 “ he sells at all prices, from a shilling
 “ to a guinea : he has them of all
 “ colours ; and he will blacken them
 “ with the worst of crimes, or tinge
 “ them with the deepest dye, while he
 “ whitewashes

“ whitewashes others, making them as
 “ pure as snow.

“ His knowledge is very extensive;
 “ for he is much better acquainted with
 “ the business of other people than his
 “ own; this introduces him to some
 “ of the first tables in town, where, if
 “ asked to dine, he is sure to stay
 “ supper.

“ He is the *Faring-Post* of the
 “ town: he knows who boils, who
 “ roasts, and what every family has for
 “ dinner, to the pot, spit, oven, or
 “ gridiron.

“ He sets the lie of the day going
 “ from East to West. He buys, sells
 “ and markets for his countrymen, to
 “ whom he proves that they save four
 “ and a half per Cent. but omits stating
 “ his

“ his own profit of nine and a half
“ by it.

“ TALK to him of his family, and he
“ will give you a pedigree as long as
“ that of a Welch Parson or an Ara-
“ bian horse.

“ IN short, to delineate the whole of
“ his character, would require as long a
“ dissertation as his own pedigree.”

C H A P. X.

*Live upon the G—. Draw upon England
for Money. Bill returned. Perform
with the French Comedians. Epigram
on it.*

AS my health began to be established,
my purse decreased. Indeed, I
should have made use of some other
expression than that which denoted
equality; for my purse decreased in a
tenfold proportion: so that at last I
was obliged to exercise one of the arts
which I have before described, and live
upon the G— myself.

I HAD made some coffee house ac-
quaintance, who sent for me to a club
where they met. To them I delivered a
part of my Lecture, and told some of
my stories, which the reader cannot
forget

forget I think myself not amiss in, and they gave me a very handsome present.

I HAD drawn upon a tradesman in the neighbourhood of my father for a small sum, which I expected either my father, brother, or sister would have paid. In the interim of expectation, this collection was considerably my support ; and I had a main-stay for my hopes in the view of this remittance.

THIS stay was, however, soon cut away, and I had only myself to look to for a resource ; for DUBRELL the Banker returned me my Bill, as none of those on whom I had relied would either receive, honour, or pay it.

HERE was an unexpected *spur* to *ingenuity*, which *necessity* always gives ; in
 I consequence

consequence of which I applied to the French Comedians, and agreed with them to speak the Tent Scene in RICHARD the Third, and recite GARRICK's Ode on SHAKESPEARE, on condition of having half of what the English, my Countrymen, should bring into the House.

IN this exhibition there was something singular; for as I was the sole Performer of the *Tent-Scene*, I was compelled to speak the part of CATESBY as well as act that of RICHARD. This produced the following *jeu d'esprit* from a Gentleman of the name of HADLEY, who had upon many occasions, before and after this performance, been my particular Friend——I beg pardon, I should have said Benefactor—which he sent to me the next morning by his servant, addressed

TO MR. PARKER,

COMEDIAN, HISTORIAN, AUTHOR,
TRAVELLER, POET, &c. &c. &c.

On his Performance of the TENT-SCENE in
RICHARD the THIRD.

O THOU! of most theatric might!

Who deal'st in wonders rare,

What pleasant things thou didst last night

To make the Frenchmen stare!

GARRICK himself is but a Duncce,

When he's compar'd to you;

He only plays *one* part at *once*,

But you at *once* play two.

BUT the performance itself produced
something more valuable to me than
the best verses ever written; for the
profits of my performance were three
pounds six shillings; and in my then
opinion,

opinion, the chink of money was preferable to the harmony of POPE's or the variety of DRYDEN's measure; and three short lines payable at sight on the Boulogne Banker would have had more energy than all that SHAKESPEARE fancied, or MILTON pictured.

PREVIOUS to this performance I was for a while so wretchedly poor, as to be obliged to live solely for two days upon apples, which will readily account for the high value I set upon money; for I could not even any longer GAG with any success; and a Physician with whom I had lived on a very friendly footing refused to lend me twelve *sous*, which is not quite six-pence English, with which in that hour of distress I wanted to purchase half a pound of sausages.

BETTER days, however, began to open upon me ; for the principal English that were at Boulogne applied to the Manager of the Theatre, and obtained the use of it for a night, on which I was to deliver my Lecture.

I FELT myself honoured much, indeed flattered, by this application; for it was made in consequence of my having already performed, and by every person of any consequence in that Town: and when I say that Lord NEWARK, Lady FRANCES MANNERS, the Honourable Mr. LESLIE, Mr. BARRET, Mr. MONRO, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. COLTHURST, Captain VALOIS, Captain COLVILL, and Captain HADLEY, were the persons who applied, and afterwards protected me, this assertion will not appear too bold.

IN a very pleasant evening which I had spent with Captain HADLEY and a young Lady who was his housekeeper, I happened to tell him of some part of the distress I had experienced : and this I believe was the original cause of the application.

C H A P. XI.

Application to make a House. Verses sent me with a Leg of Mutton. More Verses on my proposed Exhibition.

I PURSUED those applications which are necessary to the *making of a House*, as it is called, and waited upon the different persons whom I was either acquainted with or had recommendations to, and passed such a number of tickets as bespoke no ordinary patronage.

ON my return home, I found a Leg of Mutton ready dressed at my *logis*, with a poem which I shall insert. Captain HADLEY had attended to my story of distress more particularly than I could have expected.; and as I had mustered

tered up, after giving that detail, on the last evening a more than ordinary degree of spirits, I pretended to tell the fortune of the fair housekeeper, read a number of my adventures to them, and played some *sight-of-hand* tricks, in which art I had acquired some skill. These different tricks, for I know not what else to call them, encreased Captain HADLEY's esteem, and ingratiated me with the amiable MOLLY. — The first-fruits of both were this Leg of Mutton, and these Verses :

TO SIEUR PARKER,

WITH A LEG OF MUTTON,

Vellera fertis Oves?

VIRG.

THE dinner done, the bottle set,
Of hunger all bereft,
When MOLLY told me, " Sir, here's yet
" A Leg of Mutton left."

M 4

" A Leg

248 VIEW OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS

“ A Leg of Mutton! — Why, indeed,

“ I vow 'tis no bad thing ;

“ If I did think he was in need,

“ 'Twould feed the *crook-back'd King*.”

“ O Sir, says she, I do protest,”

(How partial to you, mark her !)

“ I hope you'll not affront in jest

“ The pleasant Mr. PARKER :

“ He who such merry tales recounted

“ Of what he saw and did ;

“ How sometimes *padding*, sometimes *mounted* ;

“ By turns he *walk'd* and *rid*.

“ How sometimes in a *gilded coach*

“ He was *Milord Anglois* ;

“ And next day thought it no reproach

“ To *beat the hoof* all day :

“ Who read us from his pleasant book

“ His list of jokes and stories ;

“ Than MILLER's self whereon to look

“ The satisfaction more is :

“ Who turn'd the pack up card by card,

“ And for my fortune hunted ;

“ He shew'd such tricks, it sure were hard

“ To let him be affronted !”

“ Affronted !

“ Affronted !——O thou silly girl !

“ Why, he’s a bird of passage !

“ Did he not ask a certain churl

“ *Twelve sous to buy a sausage ?*

“ Perhaps, he now, whilst we are talking,

“ With thirst and hunger grapples :

“ As once he spent meal-time in walking,

“ And liv’d two days on apples.”

Now PARKER, tho’ I ne’er did dream

That thou wert e’er a glutton ;

To give thee no offence I deem

An untouch’d Leg of Mutton.

Monday’s at hand ! then take advice,

Let Mutton bear the brunt ;

Between each act eat up a slice,

And pocket the affront.

AFTER dinner I went abroad, found all my Boxes bespoke, and a kind of national cause made to make me a good house. I sent tickets to all the French Comedians, and found that a captain’s guard was appointed to mount

as a compliment—not to me, but my friends.

I HAD returned my compliments to Mr. HADLEY, lamented my situation, and expressed my fears of the fashionable audience before whom I was to perform : this produced another epistle from Mr. HADLEY, which was conceived in the following terms, and addressed

A MONS. PARKER,
CAVALIER ANGLAIS.

To Mr. PARKER,
ON HIS INTENDED EXHIBITION.

HAIL to the day, and doubly hail the night,
When thou great son of science shalt exhibit !
But wherefore art thou in so great a fright ?
Think'st thou thy reputation near the gibbet !

Thy

Thy person portly, and thy accents loud,
 Oft have thy words the gaping mob amaz'd ;
 Oft hast thou thunder'd to an English croud,
 Hast oft been criticis'd, but oft'ner prais'd.

Hail to the day when from the British Isle
 So great a genius touch'd the Gallic shore!
 May great prosperity for ever smile
 On him whose vessel did transport thee o'er!

Science, rejoice, and ever bless the day,
 When from this stage thy eloquence shall
 sound ;

While *Britain's* Genius shall with joy survey
 A *British* Lecturer on *Gallic* ground :

Shall see thee pleading in her cause so staunch,
 With all thy learned apparatus stand,
 With all thy *solid* dignity of *paunch*,
 Thy NEWTON, LOCKE, and SHAKESPEARE,
 in thy hand.

How many characters must now combine,
 What qualities to raise thy fame conspire!
Falshood and *Truth* together now shall shine ;
 The *Wit*, the *Fool*, the *true Man*, and the *Liar* :

Virtue and *vice*, with *misery* and *joy*,
Folly, *despair*, *humility*, and *fame* ;
 The little *smiling*, *mischief-making* Boy,
Aurora, *beauty*, *impudence*, and *shame*.

Good-sense and *Learning* now their heads shall raise,
Nonsense and *Ignorance* shall not despair;
 All, all shall share the profit and the praise,
 For all are mention'd in the bill of fare.

Great be that praise, but be the profit more,
 While *French* and *English* shall together join;
 Shall club their *livres* to encrease thy store,
 And those for years in *Boulogne's* annals shine.

F 3

C H A P.

C H A P. XII:

Perform. Go to Calais ; thence to Dover. Go to my Father's. Receive Money from him. Reasons for again going an Adventurer.

MY expectations were not at all disappointed, for I had a most brilliant audience, consisting of French as well as English. Those musical gentlemen who belonged to the Theatre, and some of my countrymen, filled the orchestra, and performed *gratis* for me.

It is not very surprising that in a strange country, an auditory should be attracted by a Bill of Fare so formidable as that which I delivered ; but it is really surprising that I, who had undergone so great changes of life, should have

have hesitated to have tried it in more places. My Brothers who ride in the troop of Itinerants may be curious to see what my Bill of Fare was, and I shall therefore insert it below *.

* "At the Theatre in Boulogne,

"The UNIVERSAL TRAVELLER

"Will exhibit an Entertainment, entirely new,

"called,

"The WORLD,

"Scientific, Theoretic, and Practical:

"The necessary Three in One *Touchstone of Know-*

"ledge, presenting a just *Mirror of Human Nature,*

"and the *Times displayed.* From the Works of

"SHAKESPEARE, MILTON, DRYDEN, OTWAY,

"LOCKE, GAY, CHURCHILL, ADDISON, POPE,

"ROWE, SWIFT, GOLDSMITH, GARRICK,

"FOOTE, CHESTERFIELD, and Others, down

"to the facetious JOE MILLER, on the Sub-

"jects of Human Happiness, Human Virtue,

"Human Vice, Human Misery, Despair, Humi-

"lity, Beauty, Fame, Impudence, Ignorance,

"Modesty, Love, Good Sense, Common Sense,

"and Nonsense.

THE

THE success with which this Lecture was attended, was so great as to leave me, over and above paying all the

“ In which will be introduced the
“ COMIC PICTURES of
“ A Liar, An honest Man, A Knave, A Chief, A
“ Wit, A Wou'd-be Scholar, A Country Curate,
“ A Slattern, A Conjuror, A Strolling Player,
“ and a Genius.

“ Interspersed with various REMARKS of his
“ own on the Beauties of each Composition;
“ particularly, on SATAN's ADDRESS to
“ the SUN—The INVOCATION to MORN,
“ from MILTON's Paradise Lost—OTWAY's Des-
“ cription of a FORTUNE-TELLING
“ WITCH.

“ The UNIVERSAL TRAVELLER will
“ deliver a DISSERTATION on that most
“ singular Subject, FREE-MASONRY, written
“ by Himself.

“ The whole to conclude with
“ GARRICK's ODE on SHAKESPEARE,
“ As spoken at STRATFORD, in Honour of
“ our Dramatic Bard.”

expence

expence of the lights, printing, &c. and all the debts which I had incurred in town, eight pounds two shillings English.

I HAD no hopes of any further resource here, so departed for Calais, on the road to which Captain HADLEY brought me as far as Marquois in his phaeton.

AT Calais I took up my lodging at the house of Monsieur ROHART, *à la Rue Neuve*; for having written to my Brother, I had an expectation of a small remittance from him; in waiting for which I spent, however, more than he remitted to me.

It was not possible for a man to live here without a very considerable expence; for after a long delay in three French towns, whither the English

gliff occasionally choose to migrate, my observation on them is, that Dunkirk, Boulogne, and Calais, exceed them all in keenness. I compare *Dunkirk* to *Newgate*, *Calais* to *the Fleet*, *Boulogne* to *the King's Bench*.

As soon then as I had got my Brother's remittance in my pocket, I prepared for my departure, and in a day or two quitted Calais for my native country, and a very few hours after landed at Dover.

HAPPY at beholding myself restored to a country which folly alone drove me from, I went to Church, and returned thanks to the Almighty for my restoration. I dedicated the remainder of the day to viewing the castle and the cliffs, which may be truly called SHAKESPEARE'S ; as he has given a poetic existence to this cliff as a wonder, which
it

it wants in reality: for there are many cliffs in other parts of Britain much more formidable than this, yet, wanting a poet to describe them, are unknown.

I HAD written to my Brother to announce my being landed; but on my arrival at Green Street, when I met my Brother, he informed me that my letter had not reached his hands. I thought he did not seem to receive me with that affection which he formerly used; however, when I came home, my Father embraced me with that paternal affection which, notwithstanding all the extravagances and follies I had been guilty of, was always extended to me: my Sister too received me more kindly than she ever had before; both of which served to atone for the severity, or rather coolness of my Brother; who, however, began to relax the rigidity of his countenance.

My

My Father and I talked over my adventures; after which he gave me five guineas, and my Sister furnished me with shirts, stockings, and some more money; as I was determined not to remain where I must be a burden without being at all useful; and rather chose to meet occasional rebuffs and refusals from my friends, when I made any applications to them, and suffer the buffets of Fortune *abroad*, than be daily an eye-sore to my relations and a continual anguish to myself.

CHAP.

C H A P. XIII.

Go to Bristol. To Honiton. Character of People at Honiton. To Exeter. Ill Success there. Totness. Saffron-Walden. Liverpool. Vices on that Place. Manchester. Buxton. London. Conclusion.

I BARELY entered into London, in order to fix my route, which I determined should be to Bristol, where I got at the time of the fair; and found it almost impossible to obtain Lodgings for love or money,

My fears of large towns were justified in Bristol; for after repeated struggles in the course of near six months, I was unable to procure more than three Audiences, from whom the whole amount of my receipts were only seven pounds four shillings: so that had it not been for the assistance

assistance of some friends, it must have been all over with me.—I often expostulated with myself on this impossibility of inducing an Audience of any consequence to visit my Lecture: but what right had I to expect being attended to where *Savage* died neglected in a gaol, and whence *Chatterton* fled to perish prematurely in *London*!

I QUITTED Bristol with no great prepossessions in its favour, and passing through Bath and Warminster, came to Salisbury, where the protection of General JOHNSTONE procured me, on the score of my having once been a soldier, two very considerable Audiences.

FROM Salisbury I departed with a good deal of money and a great deal of gratitude to those friends who contrived to introduce me to General JOHNSTONE, who were a Mr. GUILLOTT, a Mr. FRY, and

and Mr. ROBINS, who were all old acquaintance and present friends.

I PASSED through the vicissitudes I have before described, and of which the repetition again can afford but small entertainment, until I came to Honiton, which is only remarkable for its confusion and party spirit; the people of it being equally vicious and corrupt in their principles.

IN one part of the town they carry on a considerable manufacture of lace; but the other part being a great thorough-fare, depends solely on travellers, whom they are very expert in cozening. These remarks I made from close observation in a month's stay there.

FROM Honiton I crossed over to Exeter, where a general joy became to me
a par-

a particular sorrow ; for the town being illuminated on account of Admiral KEPPEL's acquittal, kept every one from the first night of my Lecture : nor had I much reason to boast of my success afterwards ; so that my departure from Exeter was made in a manner that I thought in Paris would have best become me ; for I was carried in a waggon from Exeter to Totness, where at my first arrival I was informed of an old *Country Brusher*, named SALMON, who had been settled in the Printing and Stationary businesses for four or five years.

THIS I looked upon as a very lucky chance after my disappointment in Exeter ; for I had formerly had opportunities of conferring services upon him and his wife ; and I confess I looked for no other returns from a friend and a Brother-Mason

son than printing, purse, and table, all at my service.

I DRESSED, powdered, took my cane, and sallied out in quest of Mr. SALMON the Printer; but when I beheld the house, what was my surprize! Poverty itself could not look poorer! — I however thought it most uncharitable to determine of the inside by the outward appearance, so knocked at the door.

SHORTLY after *I heard a rumbling in the Straw*, and the fall of feet, accompanied with a voice bidding me open the door, and walk up into the Printing-Office.

By the assistance of a rope-ladder, and what he called stairs, I arrived in a kind of cock-loft. O for the pencil of a Ho-

GARTH

GARTH to delineate the Printer, his Devil, and his Office, the Stationer's Shop, and the furniture of it! A hogstye which I have seen at my father's in Kent was preferable to it.

THE whole stock in trade was half a dozen songs of the Blind Man's Lamentation, with two old stock play-books; the press grating for want of oil, the children crying for want of bread, and the wife growing near, as it is called, her time. If this be settling in business, continue me, (thought I) an itinerant vagabond!

I RETURNED home from this sight, somewhat better satisfied with the misfortunes of my situation; but was suddenly taken too ill for example or even philosophy to support.

My illness confined me to my bed near a fortnight; and when I recovered, I found myself involved in a number of debts, of which no small one was due to my Doctor. This I tried to get rid of by my Lecture, which I gave out twice, without the *ghost* of a *shadow* coming to ask the question.

In this forlorn situation my heart felt depressed and sunk; yet tho' I knew something was to be done, it appeared to me impossible to put any thing in execution.

HOWEVER, the next morning as I sat in my lodging, with nought but horror and desolation around me, the Constable, Beadle, and Workhouse-man opened my door, and gave me a verbal order from the Mayor to quit the town immediately, as there was a complaint lodged that I was likely to become charge-

chargeable. To this command I peremptorily refused any obedience, and declared, that "I should not attend to any verbal orders from any person whatsoever; and that if any Magistrates wanted me, they knew where I was to be found."

On this refusal a Court was immediately held, and one Mr. M—L, an Alderman and Overseer, called upon me to desire I would attend the Court. I immediately obeyed this direction, and demanded on my arrival there, "what was the reason of my being treated so very uncivilly, or what reason they had to suppose that I might become chargeable?" They informed me, that "my Landlady had given an information against me." "Of poverty, perhaps, (said I) but poverty is no crime." The Magistrates, how-

ever, stopped me, by enquiring where
 “ I intended to go, and what sum I
 “ would take, if they paid my lodg-
 “ ings, to carry me thence?” We
 soon struck a bargain :—the Magistrates
 paid my lodging, and gave me five-
 and - twenty shillings ; and in this
Bampfylde Moore Carew manner I quit-
 ted Totness for Plymouth.

My ill stars continued to persecute
 me at Plymouth so as to make it neces-
 sary again to re-visit my Father, in whose
 mansion I always found a welcome, and
 from whom I never parted with an
 empty pocket or uneasy heart ; for tho’
 my spirit could not brook the situation
 of lasting dependence, yet my mind
 was continually anxious for a parent
 who was more useful *even to me* than I
 had been to myself.

FROM

FROM my Father's I again fallied into the world; nor do I now remember any thing worthy of commemoration till I arrived at Saffron-Walden, which town is divided by party, *Old and New Lights*, Dissenters, High-Church-Men, Quakers, and a new Religion set up by Parson G——.

FOR my part I was most of the *Quaker*, *trembling* as I did for the consequence of having no business; however, out of the various sects I made no more than two pounds seven shillings.

TO enumerate towns without adding any thing peculiar to my own history, or giving any particular traits that make the recapitulation worth attending to, would be superfluous and impertinent: I shall not therefore detain my Reader in my different passages, except to tell him that I made some few alterations

in my Lecture in the town of Stockport, from whence I went to Liverpool to launch my new-fitted-out vessel, where, a few days after my arrival, I sent the following lines to the Liverpool Paper, with the following introduction:

To the P R I N T E R.

“ S I R,

“ IF you think the following effort
 “ of a moment worthy a corner in
 “ your Paper, you and the Public are
 “ extremely welcome to that eulogium
 “ which desert seldom meets with from

“ A STRANGER.”

On a STRANGER's seeing Liverpool.

DESCEND, O Muse, and quitting *Fancy's*
 wing,

Of Liverpool and real merit sing.

Aspiring sea-port, second mart of trade!

Whose spirits do thy countrymen upbraid:

Join

Join her, ye natives, vindicate your land,
And 'gainst a world combin'd shall Britain stand.
Perfidious Holland, soon your States shall mourn,
No more your ships shall to our ports return.
Ye Belgic traitors, tremble not your coasts,
While Liverpool her glorious navy boasts;
Whose privateers command the watery main,
And crown'd with conquest quick return again;
Whose docks still teeming with their vessels bold,
Shall make *Mynheer* skulk trembling in the hold:
O Britain, blest'd with many a noble town,
Be this the foremost ever in renown!
Ye British Bards, record a British theme,
And stamp it foremost in the rolls of Fame!
Here Trade shall hold innumerable marts,
And Britain flourish by congenial arts.
Behold Industry with her thousand hands,
The wheel of Fortune as she turns commands.
As flows the smooth stream to the mighty flood,
So private virtue fills up public good.
Behold the merchants here with sense refin'd,
They seek those virtues that adorn the mind.
In business polish'd, elegant in trade,
The counting-house a shining court is made:
Rich without pride, and easy without art,
They gain the close recesses of the heart,

The

The trav'ler charm, the visitor invite,
And crown with joy the welcome stranger's
night.

Last in the train, not least in love I mean,
The Graces there, and smiling Loves are seen;
Whose f'witching charms an ancient saying
made

To strike with beauty each beholder dead.—
But soft, no more! the modest Muse retires!
He best can paint them, who has felt their fires.

THIS poem had a very good effect,
and my efforts were crowned with suc-
cess: it was something singular, how-
ever, that I should have predicted of
the Dutch long previous to any rup-
ture taking place.

FROM Liverpool I passed over to
Manchester, where I performed twice,

† The meaning of Lancashire Witch arose from
the extraordinary beauty of the Females of that
country, which had such an effect on the male be-
holder, that unless their desires were gratified, im-
mediate death was the consequence.

yet

yet with no very great success, tho' I had the flattery of seeing the following lines in the Manchester news-paper :

On Mr. PARKER'S LECTURES.

IF entertainment with instruction fraught ;
If language easy as the flow of thought ;
If precept and example both can teach
The just, the perfect end and use of speech ;
If humour, wit, and pointed satire join'd,
Can charm the sense or captivate the mind ;
Would pedants leave their stiff bombastic strain,
With which they strive to charm, but strive in
vain ;
From thee, O PARKER, must they draw the line,
And aim at excellence by rules like thine !
Where action, voice, delivery, all unite
To yield at once instruction and delight ;
With genius form'd both to correct and please,
And laugh us out of our absurdities.
Long may success thy useful labours crown !
Long may'st thou brave the ruthless critic's
frown !
Long may thy happy pow'r of pleasing last,
And thou be happy when these powers are past !

I PASSED.

I PASSED on from Manchester with very little money to Buxton. The Wells are remarkable for the elegance of the company who resort thither, yet I was not very successful here : indeed I have repeatedly observed, that places of fashion were not very friendly to me; I had more hopes generally from the common people than from any others.

I MADE up to London, where I determined on soliciting subscriptions for the publication of my life. Were I to delineate the Characters which I have been acquainted with, and the scenes I have entered into in that pursuit, it would be perhaps a most interesting work; but I owe too many obligations to my friends, and have too much gratitude to sacrifice at the shrine of private satire or partial ill-nature the characters

characters of those to whom I have owed favours.

I MAY, nay it is hardly possible but I must, be again jostled into the world; yet I shall never forfeit private confidence, or betray any secret which has been committed to me; so that if Fortune again puts me in the way of any former acquaintance, I trust I shall equally deserve their favours, affection, and protection.

FROM my Adventures this lesson may be learned: That the smallest abilities, applied with industry, have no cause to despair: but small abilities may learn too, from my experience, that difficulty, distress, and disappointment, are too generally the concomitants of those who embark in a public character without at least the support of something like

like invention to vary, and application to pursue a plan. Upon the whole, the kind of lesson I hope it inculcates is that on which GOLDSMITH founded his *Vicar of Wakefield*, of teaching misery to hope, and happiness to be careful.

THE END.

20 JY 64

ERRATA.

VOL. I.

P. 18, l. 5, from bottom, for *encidents*, r. *incidents*.

P. 21, last line, for *Guinea* r. *Guineas*.

P. 51, l. 9, for *fray* r. *defray*.

P. 70, l. 2, for *tarnished waistcoat and a gold button and loop*, r. *tarnished laced waistcoat and a bat with a gold button and loop*.

P. 111, l. 6, from bottom, for *Lamps sinking*,
r. *Lamps, sinking*.

P. 167, l. 6, after *under the other* insert *foot*.

Ibid. l. 7, for *the foot* read *it*.

VOL. II.

P. 134, l. 4, from bottom, for "*Which once animated the divine Spark,*" r. "*Which was once animated by the divine Spark.*"

P. 201, l. 6, from bottom, for *wingt quatre sous, about two shillings*, r. *wingt quatre sous, about one shilling sterling*.

20 JY 64

